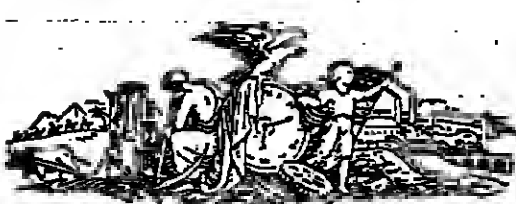


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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

Established 1887

Backs Britain's Sovereignty

U.S. Decides to Close Consulate in Rhodesia

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP).—The United States will cut its last ties with white-ruled Rhodesia by closing its consulate-general there next week, Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced today.

Mr. Rogers' statement was issued a week after the Rhodesian government put into effect a new constitution that formalized political control by a 4 percent minority of white settlers over the country's 4.8 million Africans.

The United States has never recognized the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith, which declared its independence from Britain in November, 1965. But the American consulate office in Salisbury was kept open to look after American interests, although U.S. officials insisted it was accredited to the British crown, and not to the Smith regime.

Implementation of the new constitution, Mr. Rogers said, was "the final and formal break" with Britain, which "the United States has regarded and continues to regard... as the lawful sovereign" in Rhodesia.

As a result, Mr. Rogers announced, the Salisbury office will be closed by March 17.

The decision has been a controversial one within the administration. Black African leaders have repeatedly urged the United States to make the move, most recently during Mr. Rogers' ten-month African tour last month, and British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart told Parliament last week that London has urged closing on the United States and other nations maintaining offices in Salisbury. These were identified here today as France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland and West Germany.

Business Pressures

Counter pressures have come mostly from business interests concerned over the loss of Rhodesian chrome ore, and from several Southern members of Congress. Rhodesia has been the world's leading source of chrome, but purchase of the ore has been barred under mandatory United Nations economic sanctions and the United States now buys mostly Soviet chrome, at far higher prices.

U.S. exports to Rhodesia have declined from \$3.5 million in 1965 to less than \$1 million last year, mostly medicines and publications exempt from the sanctions.

Consular services to the 1,200 Americans in the country, mostly missionaries, will be provided from U.S. offices in neighboring South Africa and Malawi, officials said. Mr. Rogers' statement said that efforts also would be made to arrange "appropriate on-the-spot assistance" for these Americans. Officials said one possibility would be to designate local lawyers to act in a private capacity as "contact points."

The American consulate-general, which had a staff of 27 at its height, had been reduced to six of doors, headed by consul W. Paul O'Neill Jr.

Britain Welcomes Move

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—The British government tonight formally welcomed the U.S. government's decision to close its consulate in Rhodesia.

Salisbury: No Comment

SALISBURY, March 9 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian government declined to comment on the U.S. decision to close its consulate here.

U.K. Recovering; Payments Surplus At 18-Year High

LONDON, March 9 (NYT).—Britain, long the sick man of Europe, has made a remarkable recovery from the ills that provoked the November, 1967, devaluation, according to balance-of-payments figures issued by the Treasury today.

They show that last year Britain had a payments surplus of \$2.9 billion, a dramatic turnaround from the 1965 million deficit in 1968 and the largest surplus since records in 1952. Details on Page 9.

U.S. Seeks Law to Strengthen Tests on Suspected Criminals

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—The Nixon administration asked Congress today for legislation to force suspects to submit to tests such as fingerprinting and blood specimens to determine if they should be charged with federal crimes.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, in letters to House Speaker John W. McCormack and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who presides over the Senate, said such a law would provide "a useful new tool" for the apprehension of criminals.

It would permit, Mr. Mitchell said, to persons whom there are reasonable grounds to suspect of committing crimes even though

Red Leader Invites Souvanna To Discuss Settlement in Laos



EARLY START AT WAR—Clad in outsize uniforms and carrying M-16 rifles as tall as they are, these Laotian boys sitting under a straw roof are part of the garrison at the Kalong outpost, 20 miles from the Ho Chi Minh trail, in central Laos.

Menaced by Four Red Battalions

Children Man a Key Base in Laos

By Henry Kamm

MUONG PHALANE, Laos, March 9 (NYT).—The western reaches of the Ho Chi Minh trail are no more than 20 miles east of this command post of the 33d Volunteer Battalion of the Laotian Army, and the Sanh, the once embattled valley just south of the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam, is only about 60 miles from here, also on Route 9.

Four North Vietnamese battalions, as well as a number of troops of the Communist-led Pathet Lao, are believed to be active in this sector, guarding

the vital infiltration route for men and supplies. But this command post three miles from the village deep in the jungle is protected by nothing more formidable than two Stuzh mortars and three 60s, as well as a few old American machine guns.

Manning the guns as often as not are children. Dozens of teenagers are shouldering American M-16 rifles, and the youngest met here yesterday—there are several of his age—was 12 years old. When they stand at attention with their rifles at their heels, the muzzles reach to their shoulders.

They are all volunteers, an officer insisted at first, but later conceded that some were others were not, and most were younger than they said. But he asked: "What else can we do—we have no men?"

In this region of southern Laos, able-bodied men have frequently been pressed into service by the Pathet Lao as well as by the government. Many from the contested zone have fled from the intensive American bombing of the trail region and many have been killed. Because Laotian regional commanders tend to act like war

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Souphanouvong Sends Message to Premier

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, March 9 (WP).—The Laotian Communist leader, Prince Souphanouvong, has invited Prince Souvanna Phouma, the premier, to discuss a "peaceful settlement" of the current tension in Laos.

Prince Souphanouvong, who is Prince Souvanna's younger half-brother, issued his invitation in an "urgent message" sent yesterday. The text of the message, in a dispatch transmitted here today by the Khanothan Pathet Lao, the Communist news agency, said that Prince Souphanouvong intended to deliver a letter requesting the premier's "views" on the Laotian problem.

The message, which came in the wake of a five-point peace proposal published by the political arm of the Pathet Lao on Friday, further indicated that the Communists are conducting their present military offensive in Laos in order to strengthen their position for negotiations.

According to reports from Laos, the Communists are moving toward Route 13, which links Vientiane with the royal capital of Luang Prabang. They are also reportedly threatening Sam Thong and Long Cheng, important government bases.

Warning that the Laos situation had become "grave" as a result of the "escalation of the U.S. war of aggression," and affirming his "goodwill," Souphanouvong implied that his letter would ask Souvanna to consider the Communist peace proposal.

Among its points, the proposal urged a halt to American bombings in Laos, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country and the creation of a "provisional coalition government," empowered to organize general elections.

Putting its official weight behind the proposal, North Vietnam issued a government statement calling the Laotian Communist offer "a very important initiative" evidencing "goodwill" and a "constant desire for peace and national concord" in Laos.

The pronouncement, transmitted here tonight by Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency, made no mention of

Prince Souphanouvong

Souphanouvong's message to Souvanna Phouma.

Souphanouvong's initiative was his first known direct communication to the premier in a year. Its tone was far more conciliatory than the Communist leader's last message to Souvanna in February, 1969.

Judging by his past pronouncements, the premier may well assert in response to the message that the establishment of a new "provisional coalition government" is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Hanoi Chief Calls for Purge Of Leaders, Party Reshuffle

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT).—The first secretary of North Vietnam's Communist party has called for a purge of leaders and other elements "detached by the masses" and the simultaneous admission of "young members" to strengthen the party.

The official, Le Duan, also advocated a far-reaching reorganization of the party and government structure—nearly six months after the death of President Ho Chi Minh—as well as economic decentralization and the proclamation of a "new economic policy" modeled after Lenin's program in 1924.

These proposals were the highlights of a lengthy ideological document appearing over Mr. Duan's signature in Hanoi newspapers on Feb. 14.

The text of the 50,000-word article, titled "Under the Glorious Party Banner, for Independence, Freedom, and Socialism, Let Us Advance and Achieve New Victories," was obtained here yesterday in English translation.

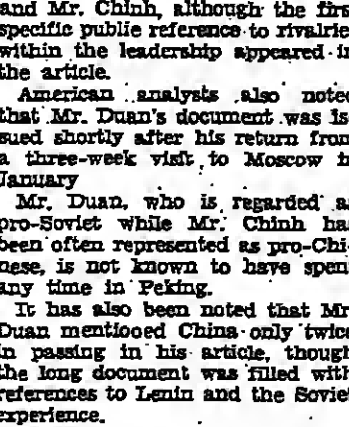
This is the first time that the appeal for a purge in the North Vietnamese Communist party has become known to the West.

Successor to Ho

It appears to establish the 62-year-old Mr. Duan as the undisputed leader of North Vietnam and successor to Ho Chi Minh. This interpretation by American specialists in North Vietnamese affairs was reinforced by subsequent editorial comment in Hanoi newspapers describing Mr. Duan's article as "brilliant" and in the "spirit of Uncle Ho." Such praise for Mr. Duan, singling him out in what has been previously represented as "collective leadership" since President Ho's death last September, had not appeared before in the North Vietnamese newspapers.

Mr. Duan's call for a purge of "degraded elements" in the party and his later criticism of a "number of comrades of the leading organs" who ignore the "collective leadership principle," suggested to U.S. experts that the party secretary was aiming his thrust at Truong Chinh, a top Politburo member and the chairman of the standing committee of the North Vietnamese National Assembly.

Since President Ho's death there have been persistent reports of a power struggle between Mr. Duan



Le Duan

Finds Highly Motivated, Well-Equipped Army

U.S. Reporter Visits Determined N. Vietnam

ASSOCIATED PRESS staff member Daniel DeLuca has just returned from a visit to North Vietnam. Here is his report on military aspects of the situation in the North as he was able to see it during an 18-day, 1,000-mile trip, the most extensive permitted to a Western newsman since the United States entered the war.

By Daniel DeLuca

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The North Vietnamese People's Army seems highly motivated and well equipped. It appears to have plenty of young manpower—and womanpower—to accomplish its tasks.

These are the key military impressions from an 18-day visit to North Vietnam, made in the company of four escorts.

The bombing of the North stopped 18 months ago, but the watchword for all-army and people is vigilance, an attitude that leaps out at the visitor from those aspects of North Vietnamese life he is permitted to observe.

What I saw and heard leaves the impression that the armed forces are capable of a long, tenacious war effort. That is their history, as they repeat it to a visitor. One thousand years of resistance to Chinese rule. Two hundred years spent fighting the Mongols. A hun-

drated years against the French. Now, sophisticated weapon systems and heavy arms are on hand from the Soviet Union. Light infantry weapons come in quantity from Communist China.

Army Honored

Signs and slogans in every community I traveled through hail the army as the people's shield against "American imperialist aggression." Songs and poems are composed in the army's honor.

They are sung by hundreds of amateur choruses in free public entertainment in every province, North Vietnamese officials told me. In 18 days in the country, I saw two such performances—one in Hanoi and one near Dong Hoi, in the south, on the way to the Demilitarized Zone.

When the bombing was at its height, hundreds of thousands of civilians took part in air-defense measures, I was told.

The feeling of unity between army and people can hardly be doubted now in the austerity brought to the nation by its war effort.

Eleven days on the road out of Hanoi to the Demilitarized Zone and back thence to the port city of Haiphong and the coast near China—I saw troops passing in every direction in small numbers all day long. Significant? I don't know.

When infiltration by North Vietnamese regulars was claimed by the Americans to be at its height in 1967, they estimated 8,000 a month entering South Vietnam.

Their army trucks carry 24 soldiers. Just 12 trucks a day could carry more than 8,000 soldiers a month, if that's the way they went south in 1967.

Some of the soldiers rode bicycles of Chinese and local manufacture. They decorated their vehicles

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. to Disclose Any Future Casualties Sustained in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced tonight that President Nixon had issued orders to the government to immediately "inform the American people about all military aircraft losses and military air personnel casualties" in Laos once search-and-rescue missions are completed.

This, Mr. Ziegler said, is the same policy as is followed in losses in North and South Vietnam.

In the past, the casualties in Laos have been combined with those of Southeast Asia as a whole. In addition, casualties resulting from what Mr. Ziegler called protective reaction missions along the border of Laos and South Vietnam and involving American

personnel will be reported as part of South Vietnam casualties. And, Mr. Ziegler said, President Nixon has ordered any casualties to the government to immediately "inform the American people about all military aircraft losses and military air personnel casualties" in Laos once search-and-rescue missions are completed.

At the same time, the White House announced that six civilians, in addition to one Army captain, Joseph Bush, were killed in Laos last year as a result of hostile action.

The civilians all were described as persons in support roles rather than active military ones. The names will be released by the State Department as part of a new administration policy of providing more information on the war in Laos.

Democrats Accuse Nixon of 'Quibbles'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT).—Sen. Stuart Symington complained today that President Nixon had painted a "misleading" picture of American casualties in Laos by not disclosing the number of American airmen lost over Laos.

The Missouri Democrat, chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that has investigated the American involvement in Vietnam, asserted that casualties of American airmen far exceeded the 27 Americans that the administration acknowledged have been killed or were missing in ground operations in Laos.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., meanwhile, charged that the administration was engaging in "quibbles" to "cover up" the combat missions of American forces in Laos and the extent of American casualties in the Laotian war.

On the basis of private information provided by American servicemen, he asserted that armed American troops had been sent on "military missions" into Laos from South Vietnam.

In the face of this new outburst of Democratic criticism, Sen. Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, retorted that the administration critics, in their search for an issue, were making

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Propaganda Battle Feared

New Soviet Arms Stand Dismays U.S. Aides

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT).—Senior U.S. officials have been startled and somewhat dismayed by the lengthy Soviet policy statement criticizing American weapons plans as potentially damaging to the chances for an arms control agreement.

The main thesis of the Soviet statement, published Saturday in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, was that after years of arms rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, a virtual parity existed. It indicated that Moscow was willing to accept this balance, but that some American leaders were still seeking "superiority" over the Soviet Union.

The statement was seen by several American analysts as aimed primarily at the following objectives:

- Strengthening the hand of congressional critics who seek to prevent the administration from expanding the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program beyond the two sites approved after bitter debate last year.

- Influencing the American bargaining position in the second round of arms limitation talks scheduled to get under way in Vienna on April 16. Administration planners said the Russians "were aware" that the United States planned to work out its specific tactics during the next month.

- Rebutting recent assertions by President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Soviet missile threat was mounting at a dangerous pace.

"What's most disturbing to me," said one diplomat, "is that this is the first time the Russians appear to be making propaganda out of the talks in an effort to influence a U.S. domestic debate. If we respond in kind, as some might be tempted to do, this would not help the atmosphere surrounding the talks."

Opponents in Congress of the administration's request to build a third Safeguard installation and to do preliminary work at five more sites argue that such moves, coming at this time, would probably harm the prospects for successful arms control negotiations.

Administration officials were

prepared to insist that the single specific subject the Russians discussed fully and frankly at the preliminary phase of talks in Helsinki was ballistic missile defense.

It is precisely because the Russians were concerned that a thin U.S. defense missile system might be expanded into a heavy one that could affect their deterrent capability, officials said, that Safeguard gave the United States a strong bargaining point in the talks.

Since Safeguard critics weren't at Helsinki and administration officials were, the latter might have had a stronger argument. But the Pravda article is viewed by some U.S. officials as a clear attempt to weaken the administration's argument.

The article, signed by "Observer," a pen name used to signify a high-ranking Soviet official, declared: "American leaders said a year ago that deployment of Safeguard beyond the first stage would depend on the outcome of the SALT talks—but now preferred not to remember this and to deploy Safeguard further before the talks can move ahead."

A Pentagon official said the Russians knew that this was only one of the factors President Nixon listed last year. An annual review, the President said, would assess the growth of the Russian and Chinese missile threats as well as the progress in arms talks.

Mr. Nixon and other officials have declared that they would be prepared to negotiate any aspect of ballistic missile defense, a top administration planner said. "But if the Russians can get Congress to hobble Safeguard, it can be argued that this will simply require the Russians to offer less in return for a curb of deployment of this system."

Officials in various government agencies said that in the last few weeks Russian diplomats have been busy privately lobbying with certain congressmen and their aides against a Safeguard expansion.

"I look on this partly as a polemical rebuttal," said one national-security analyst. "The Russians, in their usual mixture of self-righteousness and hypocrisy, are deeply offended by some of the things we've been saying about their military programs."

In his recent foreign-policy message to Congress, the President warned that the continuing Soviet missile buildup "raises serious questions about where they are headed and the potential threats we and our allies face."

The Pravda article derided as "mythical" the notion that the Soviet Union was posing a larger threat. Rather, it insisted, the Russians were trying to achieve superiority over the United States, but merely to match it.

Brandt Tries to End Deadlock By Moving Talks Out of Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

der, but balks at formal recognition.

The Warsaw talks are not tied, theoretically anyway, to the stalled economic talks between the two countries, but the Poles are showing impatience at the West German stand. The discussions were broken off in January because the two sides could not agree on terms of West German credits and conditions for Polish exports to West Germany.

The unknown factor here was whether the Russians and to a lesser extent—the Poles would try to influence the East Germans not to sabotage the talks with Mr. Brandt before they begin. It is recognized here that all three sets of talks are being closely coordinated on the Communist side, and if the East Germans prove intransi-

gent, the whole round could collapse as dramatically as it began.

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Warsaw Talks
WARSAW, March 9 (UPI).—West German and Polish officials today resumed talks on improving relations in a 2-1/2-hour meeting described as "very friendly."

West German envoy Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz said he will continue his discussions with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz tomorrow.

He said the talks were held in the "same good businesslike atmosphere" as when the Bonn-Warsaw dialogue was opened Feb. 6, and he added in English, "it was friendly, as usual."

Asked if there was discussion of the Oder-Neisse border—the key issue between West Germany and Poland—Mr. Duckwitz replied, "We are discussing everything."

France Sees Big-4 Shifts On Mideast

Schumann Reports U.S., Russia Closer

(Continued from Page 1)

but claimed that without such optimism the talks would never have started or continued.

He asserted that the Big Four agreed "in principle" on all the "essential" points of a settlement. France has urged the compilation of a catalogue of points on which the Big Four agree, U.S. diplomats have been skeptical, arguing that the disagreements are far more important.

Evacuation Is Issue
The French foreign minister said that disagreement "begins when it comes to placing the accent on evacuation of the occupied territories or on guarantees of peace." The Soviet Union has stressed evacuation of the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, while the United States has stressed Israel's demand for various diplomatic and military guarantees.

However, Mr. Schumann said, "nobody is thinking of an unconditional evacuation." He said that there was general agreement on the necessity of demilitarizing frontier zones and of the return of UN peacekeeping forces. "Certainly," he said, the UN troops would have to be stationed in the Middle East under such conditions that "their departure cannot take place as it did in 1967."

In May, 1967, UN forces were withdrawn from the Egyptian frontier with Israel on the demand of Cairo. The withdrawal was considered a major cause of the war that followed.

A possible mandate for new UN peacekeeping forces has been one of the differences between U.S. and Soviet proposals in the current Mideast negotiations. The United States has urged that only the UN Security Council be empowered to withdraw such forces.

Soviet Position

The Soviet plan has suggested only that UN forces be stationed at Sharm-el-Sheikh on the Tiran Straits and other flashpoints for a period of three years—without specifying what would happen afterward. Mr. Schumann did not make it clear whether the Soviet position in this respect has been modified.

As for French policy, Mr. Schumann stressed that the principal criterion for its relations with Israel would be the Israeli attitude toward Big Four talks. Israeli leaders have rejected the idea of a peace settlement "imposed" by the Big Four, but Mr. Schumann said today that the Big Four's role was "to create conditions for the realization of a settlement. He quoted Mr. Jarring as having told him that another effort at mediation would have no chance of success unless "the Big Four pave the way."

Eban Discounts Talks

PARIS, March 9 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight the Big Four talks on the Middle East had no significance in themselves, but were merely a technical method of studying peace prospects.

He was answering listeners' questions over the 1 independent radio station, Europe Number One, a few hours after French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann stressed to reporters here the importance of the talks among the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

Mr. Eban, speaking from Jerusalem, left open the possibility that Israeli authorities might move 200,000 Palestinian refugees from the Gaza Strip to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

In answer to a question about Egyptian press reports that Israel was considering such a step, Mr. Eban said no decision had been taken yet. But he added that Israel would not oppose movements desired by the people themselves for economic reasons, if security were not affected more.

Children, Some 12 Years Old, Man Red-Menaced Laos Base

(Continued from Page 1)

lords, they are reluctant to dispatch troops to commanders in need. The result: children playing at war with real weapons firing at real men.

Phouvieng is 13 years old, comes from Muong Phine on the trail and has been a soldier for two months. He wears khaki, a broad smile and a wide black belt. He is a volunteer, he said.

Phouvieng said he volunteered to fight because of the pay. He gets about \$8 a month.

Since the command post moved under enemy pressure three months ago, the battalion commander said,

8th W. German State Makes Voting Age 18

WIESBADEN, Germany, March 9 (AP).—Sixty-two percent of the voters in the West German state of Hesse yesterday approved a referendum lowering the voting age in state elections from 21 to 18.

Also reduced was the age at which candidates can run for public office—from 25 to 21 years.

The referendum, changing the state constitution, means that an estimated 190,000 new voters will be able to cast ballots in November state elections. Hesse is the eighth of the ten West German states to lower its voting age.



CLOSE CALL IN KORE—The 10,650-ton Swedish freighter Hixado became very chummy with one of the piers in Japan's western port city of Kobe yesterday when it ran wild for 250 yards during an engine test and came calling unexpectedly at quayside. No one on shore or on board was hurt, but the Hixado's nose was bloodied.

U.S. Reporter in N. Vietnam Finds Army, People Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

with small bouquets of plastic flowers. Their bearing was alert—I could not talk with them. Weapons were not in evidence.

Questions about the size of North Vietnam's armed forces and about forces Hanoi has sent south were turned aside unimpassionately. The question was not open for discussion.

Western estimates put the total North Vietnamese Army strength at about 450,000. Estimates of the number committed to the battle in the South range from 85,000 to more than double that figure.

Always with my escorts, I saw little heavy military hardware. A government official explained why.

"Frankly, there are things we do not want you to see. Surface-to-air missiles, for example."

"You know, we developed a truly Vietnamese technique for employing the missiles. Had we not decided to do so, the Americans could have destroyed them all."

"The foreign friends who gave us the missiles said they should be positioned in hardened sites. But we thought that the Americans, if they discovered the sites, would concentrate their bombing on them. We would not have one SAM left. We disregarded instructions and handled the missiles to suit Vietnamese conditions, as we know them. We kept the missiles on the move. They never had fixed locations, nor have they now. They move, move, move."

A million North Vietnamese have seen the People's Army exhibition at Hanoi. It is devoted to the successful 1945-54 war to drive out the French and to the struggle since 1954 with the United States.

For this event, which opened last December, the army gathered an imposing array of modern weaponry and lined the hard-walled site at the far side of an open square, facing four pavilions. The armament extended for hundreds of yards.

Three MIG fighter-bombers were parked in a row at the

exhibition entrance gate. The lineup continued with artillery of various dimensions up to 155 millimeters. Then rockets of large sizes. Surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles. A heavy tank and several of medium weight. Amphibious and tracked personnel carriers. Huge radar screens. Helicopters. An assault boat. Special trucks of almost every description.

Vietnamese soldiers, many of them women, have been trained to operate all imported weapon systems, I was told. Most bear the mark of manufacture in the Soviet Union.

Soviet technicians in business suits are frequent guests at a reception in Hanoi. All foreign missions attended except the Chinese.

Last Feb. 22, on the 52d anniversary of the Soviet armed forces, Soviet diplomats gave a reception in Hanoi. All foreign missions attended except the Chinese.

Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap came to the Soviet Embassy for the festivities.

As we traveled through the country, we saw hundreds of cemeteries on high ground under the shade of trees. Fresh flowers were on the graves, and large red signs, hung over cemetery gates, proclaimed, "For the glory of the fatherland." "The fatherland is grateful." "The fatherland remembers all who served."

I asked the interpreter if the signs of homage were for soldiers who had died on the front in South Vietnam.

"Many people died heroic deaths in the air war of destruction in North Vietnam," he said. "The signs are for them."

U.S. Asks Law On Suspects

(Continued from Page 1)

federal judge, commissioner or magistrate.

Such a process would require suspects to submit to identification by fingerprints, palm prints, footprints, measurements, blood specimens, urine specimens, saliva samples, hair samples, handwriting samples, voice samples, photographs and lineups.

The Supreme Court only last month held that it was unconstitutional to require fingerprinting of suspects and then match the fingerprints with evidence of the crime.

The court also held that police could not round up a group of suspects, fingerprint them and then use prints as evidence against one of them.

A Justice Department spokesman, however, suggested the proposed legislation would meet the court's standards because of the provision requiring prior judicial approval for such tests.

In urging enactment of the legislation, Mr. Mitchell said, "no statutory method exists" under present law to require suspects to assist in identification procedures, "unless they have first been arrested on probable cause."

"Often, however, without such identification, probable cause to justify an arrest will be lacking," he said. "Similarly, the person will remain a suspect even though such procedures could clear him of suspicion."

Federal investigators seeking an order to require identification tests must present an affidavit to a judge or magistrate setting forth reasons for requiring the suspect to submit to them.

U.S. Copter's Rockets Fired Over Saigon; Kill 2, Wound 1

SAIGON, March 9 (Reuters).—An apparent electrical fault unleashed 14 rockets from an American helicopter gunship onto houses near Saigon, killing two Vietnamese civilians and wounding 11, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The incident occurred late yesterday afternoon near Tan Son Nhut Air Base, seven miles from the city center. Two pods containing a total of 14 2.75-inch rockets were fired from the AH-1 Cobra helicopter. An investigation is under way, the spokesman said.

The Cobra is a two-man, single-engine helicopter armed with rockets and heavy machine guns for strike and ground-support roles.

In another helicopter incident yesterday, an American UH-1 Huey crashed close to the Cambodian border, about 130 miles north-northeast of Saigon, killing four Americans and five South Vietnamese and wounding one South Vietnamese.

The crash, the cause of which was not known, occurred near Duc Lap Special Forces Camp—one of two camps besieged for more than a month by North Vietnamese late last year, when the attackers lost 1,500 dead.

The U.S. Air Cavalry Division lost six killed and 24 wounded yesterday in two clashes with guerrillas near the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon. Thirty-three guerrillas were killed.

B-53 bombers flew nine missions in the last 24 hours, dropping 1,500 tons of bombs on bunkers and road positions close to the Cambodian border in central Kontum Province and in Tay Ninh and Phuoc Long Provinces northwest of Saigon.

In the Mekong delta city of Can Tho, a small bomb exploded at the entrance of the American Cultural Center, injuring four Vietnamese civilians and causing minor damage to the building, an American Embassy spokesman said.

In Saigon, informed sources said that recently captured Viet Cong prisoners have revealed that the Presidential Palace and the residence of American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker are among tar-

gets planned for bomb attacks the next few weeks.

Other intended targets were to be the police and military command headquarters. "The enemy very conscious of the fact he influence U.S. public opinion making a lot of noise," the source said.

7,000 Marines Leaving
SAIGON, March 9 (UPI).—U.S. Marine Corps relinquish command of South Vietnam's northernmost provinces to the A. today, and 7,000 more Marines : pared to leave for home.

With the high involvement Marines in President Nixon's w drawal, Army troops now outnumber Marines in the northern five p inces about 70,000 to 50,000.

The troop withdrawal redu American strength in Vietnam 2,850 last week. U.S. mili spokesmen said there were 464 American servicemen in the zone as of March 6.

Thieu Gives Wa On Press Issue

SAIGON, March 9 (WP).—Yielding to increasing pressure from Saigon's 35 newspaper publishers, the government rescinded today a recently decreed increase in the price of newsprint.

After a test of will lasting nearly three weeks, President Nguyen V. Thieu gave in to the publishers' demands on almost every count. Vietnamese journalists claimed victory over the president, many described his concessions a loss of face for the government.

The struggle over newspaper prices began last month, when Thieu's minister for economic affairs announced that the price of imported paper would be nearly doubled. The minister explained that he wanted to develop a strong domestic paper industry, but cut down on imports. The public immediately interpreted announcements as an attempt muzzle and intimidate the press.

Red Leader Invites Souvanna To Discuss Settlement in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

sional coalition government" is unnecessary since the coalition set up in June, 1962, has never been officially dissolved.

Prince Souvanna's neutralists held seven of 19 portfolios in that original arrangement while Prince Souphanouvong, named vice-premier, controlled four seats.

The right-wing faction led by Gen. Phoumi Nosavan also had four cabinet members and four other seats went to a fringe group.

But in April, 1963, following the assassination in Vientiane of one of their comrades, Souphanouvong and his associates fled from the capital to the Plaine des Jarres, contending that their lives were in danger.

A few leftist neutralists joined them and, less than a year after its formation, the coalition government had effectively broken up.

Since then, however, Souvanna Phouma has repeatedly refused to fill the government seats vacated by the Communists. In an inter-

view last year he said: "Their eyes await their return here." The Communists argue that neutralist group under Souvanna no longer exists and the premier himself, having come an American "stooge," has fact shifted into the rightist camp.

Red Pullback Reported
VIENTIANE, Laos, March (UPI).—Intelligence sources today there are indications North Vietnamese are pulling from two U.S. support bases cause of supply problems caused by American bombing.

Gen. Vangpao, the commander of Laotian troops in the area received reports they are back because they cannot enough rice or munitions, gence sources said.

The reason given for this U.S. bombing campaign Route 7, the North Viet supply line from Hanoi, and fill the government seats vacated by the Communists. In an inter-

U.S. to Disclose Any Future Casualties Sustained in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

"desperate attempts to make Laos look as bad as Vietnam."

The Democrats, the Republican leader told reporters, have "practically no issues left" so are resorting to talk about "conspiracy . . . a secret war" so that the Democratic presidential aspirants will "have something to talk about."

Whatever the political motivation, it was apparent from the Senate reaction today that the President had not completely stilled the criticism in the Senate by his public report on Laos, issued by the White House last Friday. For the moment at least, the critics were concentrating on the question whether the President had given a complete picture of American military involvement when he declared in the report: "No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations."

Over the weekend, the White House was forced to modify that statement by acknowledging that an Army captain and 26 American civilians stationed in Laos had been killed as missing as a result of enemy ground action over the last six years.

A White House spokesman said the President was "absolutely not concerned" that the administration might be creating a "credibility problem" about American activities in Laos and Gen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, complimented the President for not-

French Avalanche

Kills 1, Injures 3

AUTRANS, France, March 9 (UPI).—One skier was killed and three seriously injured today in an avalanche near this French Alpine resort.

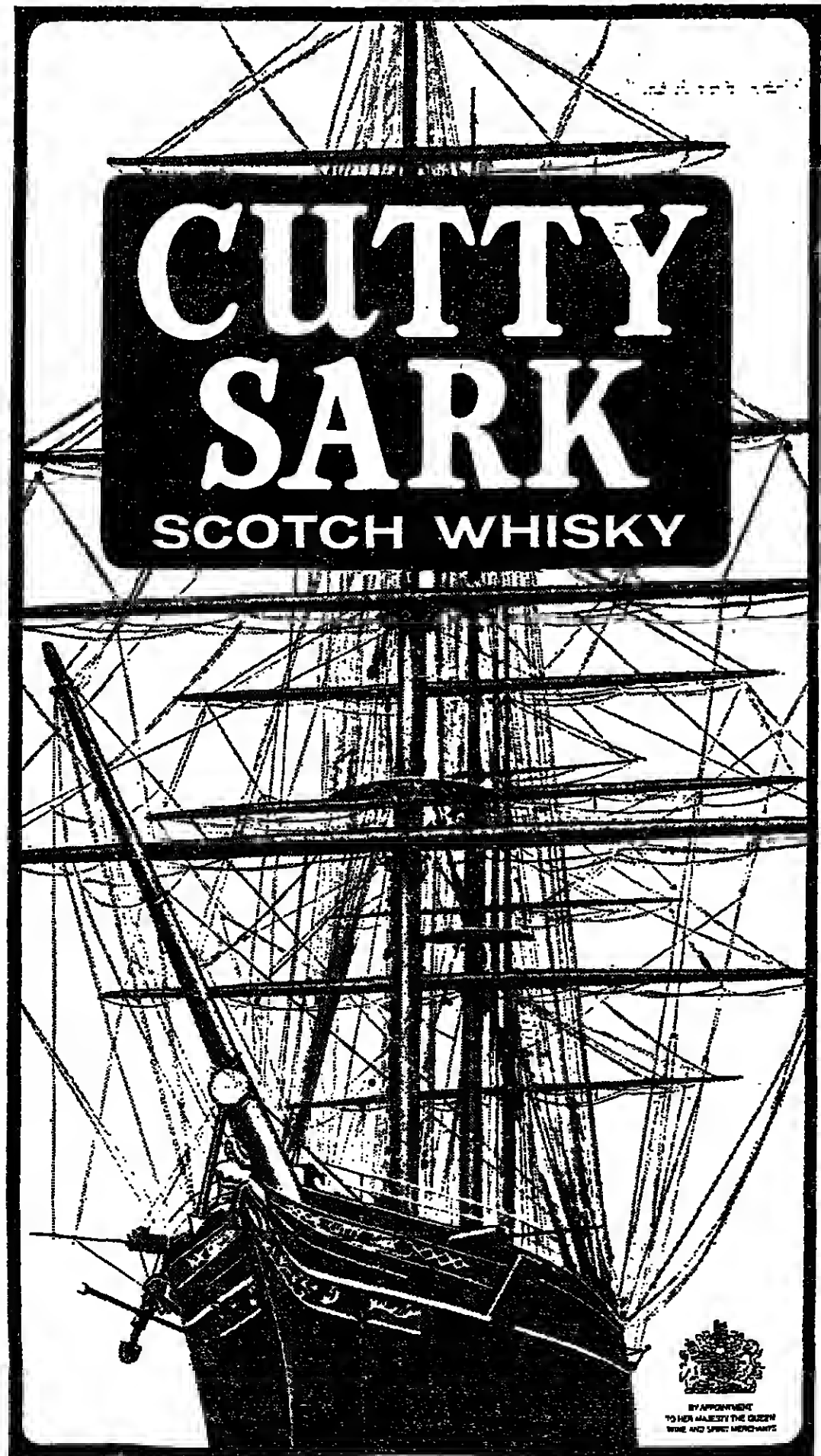
Police said the accident happened after the local youth apparently ventured off a regular ski trail.

The avalanche, latest in a series of snowslides in the French and Swiss Alps this year, occurred near the Montand Tunnel, built for the 1968 Winter Olympics.

WEATH

	C	F
AMSTERDAM	2	36
ANKARA	12	55
ATHENS	15	59
BELGRADE	18	64
BOMBAY	24	75
BRISBANE	2	36
BUDAPEST	10	50
CALCUTTA	27	81
CARACAS	24	75
CASABLANCA	17	63
CHONGKING	52	126
COSTA MESA	17	63
DUBLIN	8	46
EDINBURGH	8	46
FLORENCE	8	46
HANKOW	16	61
HONGKONG	2	36
KARACHI	1	34
KUALA LUMPUR	20	68
LAHORE	14	57
LONDON	10	50
MADRID	10	50
MILAN	10	50
MOSCOW	-1	30
MUMBAI	2	36
NEW DELHI	12	54
NEW YORK	-1	30
OSLO	-1	30
PARIS	10	50
PRAGUE	10	50
RANGOON	1	34
SEATTLE	1	34
SHANGHAI	1	34
SINGAPORE	24	75
SOERABAYA	24	75
TOKYO	1	34
VIENNA	10	50
WASHINGTON	1	34
YOKOHAMA	1	34

(U.S. Standard 1500 GMT)



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FOR ROBBERY—This sequence of photos taken by a hidden camera at the bank of America in Solana Beach shows two bank robbers at work with their hostage.

Police, Camera Confirm 5-Year-Old's Alibi for Being Late to Dinner

SOLANA BEACH, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Five-year-old Michael James had a great excuse for being an hour late for dinner: He had been a hostage in a bank robbery.

Two men, he said, "took me by the hand and we went into the bank and stole almost all their dollars and put them in a pillow case."

But his grandmother, Petra Stout, scolded him and said he couldn't ride his bike for the next two weeks as a punishment for telling a lie.

Then detectives knocked at the door. They had a picture (above) of Michael being held by one of two men who, they said, took \$8,800 from the Bank of America branch in this seaside community, north of San Diego, last Friday. "The picture had been taken by a hidden camera in the bank."

Michael told the police the robbers were "bad men but they were nice to me."

He said he was riding his bike in a vacant field near his home when two men drove up and forced him into their car.

"I had to go with them because one of the men 'was holding me to my hand real tight.'"

Investigators said the robbers stopped two women tellers as they were leaving the bank after closing hours. Greeting the child by the arm, the men got in the bank by saying they had the boy's brother and were going to kill him if they were not allowed in.

With Michael in tow they robbed the tellers' cages, stuffing the money into a pillow case.

They fled in a bank employee's car, putting Michael off in the vacant field.

That was the only time he was scared, Michael said.

"They told me to go right home or they'd kill me," he explained. "I got scared."

Michael picked up his bike and pedaled home as fast as he could.

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Associated Press.

IATA Says Airports Must Give Security

GENEVA, March 9 (AP)—A special executive committee meeting of the International Air Transport Association today sharply reminded airports of their duty to protect passengers from terrorist attacks.

LATA Director-General, Kurt Hammarberg, told a news conference: "Passengers pay hundreds of millions of dollars a year in airport taxes. The least they can expect is physical protection."

A detailed "security action program" drawn up by the committee included the recommendation: "While the airlines are in charge of passengers, cargo, baggage and mail, it is the responsibility of airport authorities to provide all appropriate means to enable the airlines to set up and implement security measures such as the screening of passengers, baggage and cargo by means of decompression chambers, X-ray equipment, chemical detectors, etc."

The program was unanimously adopted by the 12 airlines attending, including the Lebanon-based Middle East Airlines.

Terrorist Suspects

Lebanon is one of the bases for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is strongly suspected of being the author of two terrorist attacks against Tel Aviv-bound airlines, Feb. 21.

All 47 persons aboard were killed when a Swissair Caravelle crashed near Zurich. Investigation has shown that a bomb parcel in the freight compartment was almost certainly responsible for an explosion which preceded the crash.

On the same day, an Austrian Airlines Caravelle managed to return to Frankfurt Airport after an explosion in the freight compartment. A body-crushed parcel triggered by an altimeter was found to be the cause.

The Popular Front at first claimed responsibility for both attacks, but has since denied responsibility.

In its program, IATA urged governments "to develop international legislation to punish appropriately and to make the playing on board an aircraft of explosives intended to cause damage to the aircraft, its crew, its passengers, cargo or mail, an international offense."

Physicians Say Johnson Improves

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9 (AP)—Lyndon B. Johnson began his second week in the hospital today, and doctors said they were "satisfied" with his progress and "continued improvement."

The former President, 61, entered the Army's Brooke General Hospital a week ago with chest and arm pains arising from hardening of the coronary arteries. He then developed a cold.

NBC Replaces Huntley With 2 Correspondents

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI)—The National Broadcasting Co. has selected news correspondents John Chancellor and Frank McGee to replace Chet Huntley on the network's Huntley-Brinkley Report.

A network spokesman said plans for the new format would be announced in detail later. Mr. Huntley will leave NBC Aug. 1 to become chairman of a new development corporation in Montana.

In the news programs, Mr. Chancellor and Mr. McGee will report from New York while David Brinkley continues in Washington.

William Moran Dies, Ex-Georgetown Dean

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—William E. Moran Jr., 54, dean of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service from 1961 to 1968, died yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital after a heart attack.

At the time of his death, Mr. Moran was president of the Population Reference Bureau here. He had earlier served as executive director of the International Economic Policy Association.

Cuban Granted Refuge

PANAMA CITY, March 9 (AP)—A Cuban soccer player who defected at the Central American Games was granted refugee status yesterday in the Nicaraguan Embassy, Ambassador Antonio Vales Martinez said.

Rafael Rodriguez Argueta, 34, defected Friday and was sheltered by an unidentified family.

Teaching Economics and Plotting.

Papandreu's Double Life As a Greek Exile in Canada

By Edward Cowan

KING CITY, Ontario, (NYT)—"I lead two lives," said Andreas Papandreu, savoring the drama of the line.

The former Greek cabinet minister has returned to his initial vocation, teaching economics, but what is most on his mind is a move to oust the military junta that seized power in Athens three years ago and has since ruled without an election. Mr. Papandreu said the ouster might take five or ten years.

Mr. Papandreu, 51, teaches at York University, on the northern outskirts of Toronto. He is the son of George Papandreu, the former Greek premier who died in 1968.

Andreas Papandreu—with his 81-year-old mother, his wife, the former Margaret Chant of Edmund, Ill., and their four children, aged 11 to 17—live in a large house with an outdoor swimming pool in a subdivision in this small, quiet community a dozen miles north of the university.

An alias is painted on the mailbox. A frisky German shepherd named Turk ("That was the name he had when we bought him," explained the exiled Greek politician) charges across the lawn to appraise visitors. The telephone number is unlisted.

The Papandreus want no photographs or word pictures of their house or car. Mr. Papandreu is accompanied by a bodyguard, chauffeur. In Europe, where he goes every six weeks or so to keep in touch with the Greek exile movement, "there is usually somebody with Andreas," said his wife.

To judge from a three-hour visit to their home recently and at ease with which it was arranged, the Papandreus do not live in fear. But, as Mrs. Papandreu put it, "In general, we're cautious."

Mr. Papandreu talked with intensity of his own political life

and of the April, 1967, coup. Since the junta released him from jail at the end of 1967, Mr. Papandreu has contended that the coup was arranged with the active assistance of U.S. military officers in Athens and the Pentagon.

When, in 1964-66, he was a member of his father's cabinet, Mr. Papandreu said, the Greek intelligence service was under his jurisdiction, but only nominally.

Mr. Papandreu said he tried to "clean up" the service but could not because "it was directly administered and financed" by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

"Next to every man was an American counterpart" in civilian clothes. Mr. Papandreu predicted that next month Washington would resume giving "heavy" military equipment to Greece.

"The U.S. services have found a way to assist the junta militarily and control the junta," he said. "I don't bluntly identify America with all this. I do make a distinction between Pentagonism and the political world."

Mr. Papandreu described his own political philosophy this way: "I see myself as a Socialist, basically. I'm terribly committed to democratic processes. Human liberty and popular sovereignty I put ahead of social progress."

Economy for the People

By socialism, he said, he meant that "the economy is run in the interest of the people. I don't believe, say, in nationalization across the board. I'm very pragmatic. I believe in a mixed economy—this insofar as it's compatible with personal liberty, which I'm not prepared to sacrifice at any cost."

He also believes "in national identity. I'm very much of a nationalist at this stage. I think that true internationalism has to go through nationalism."



Andreas Papandreu

Mr. Papandreu's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Police Patrol Buffalo Campus After Vandalism

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9 (AP)—About 150 city police patrolled the State University of New York campus and another 200 were on alert yesterday in an attempt to end two weeks of disorders and vandalism.

In the past ten days, fire bombings and other forms of campus vandalism have destroyed thousands of dollars of our property, including irreplaceable books in the library," acting president Peter F. Regan said in requesting the police.

He said about 200 students were the members of "a small revolutionary group from which we must protect people and property."

He blamed them for destroying property, blocking buildings, terrorizing secretaries, disrupting classroom activities and forcing the closing of several administrative offices.

Pozzuoli District Sealed Off; Commercial Activity Resumes

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 9 (UPI)—Authorities sealed off 12 square blocks of Pozzuoli today to keep out sightseers and inhabitants who were ordered to leave eight days ago when a major earthquake seemed imminent.

At the same time, workmen began removing centuries-old statues and archeological treasures located in a section of the city still considered to be threatened by a rare geological phenomenon known as a "slow earthquake."

Meanwhile, business and industrial activity was resumed after days of disruption and uncertainty. Factories reported that production was almost back to normal. Shops reported brisk business. [According to Associated Press two of the factories closed were those of Olivetti business machines and Pirelli tires. Buses were put into service to transport workers who had left Pozzuoli.]

Fish Market Opens

Fishermen, too, returned to Pozzuoli early today with one of the biggest catches in weeks and the famed city fish market, one of the busiest in Italy, reopened for hundreds of buyers.

Sealing off part of the city and the removal of artifacts began as scientists, including two internationally known Japanese experts on slow earthquakes, moved in to see if they could find out what may happen next in the ancient seaport.

More than 1,000 national policemen and army troops began construction of a wall, which eventually will close off the entire slum district of Terra, the area that officials fear may erupt violently.

Anti-Narcotics Drive

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The U.S. Customs Bureau plans to add about 1,000 personnel to its present 9,000 employees as part of an intensified campaign against narcotics smuggling. Customs Commissioner Miles J. Ambrase said yesterday.

A city spokesman said that the stone wall would keep out tourists, who are flocking to this half-deserted city that once had a population of 68,685.

The lack of activity in the 12-square-block area gave scientists a chance to work unmolested. Among the scientists were Immi Yokoyama, chairman of the Hokkaido University's Geophysics School, and his assistant, Irota Tamoyasu.

An Italian geologist, Giuseppe Imbo, said that delicate instruments had recorded movement again today. But he said that it was impossible to tell if the earth was moving.

"These instruments are so sensitive they can record a hammer hitting a wall," he said. "We will have to wait until proper interpretations are made of our information."

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London Airport Firemen Return; Strike Unresolved

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Heathrow Airport, hit by seven nights of wildcat striking by firemen, is faced with a further strike tomorrow.

The 90 firemen, who returned to work at lunchtime today, after causing the airport to close down night from last Monday until today, have totally rejected the latest management offer of a weekly pay increase of about \$130.

This offer by the British Airport Authority is less than the \$144 demand made by the firemen.

The firemen will remain at work tonight and tomorrow, "until they have exhausted the negotiating machinery," a spokesman for the Transport and General Workers Union said.

3 Jesuit Sociologists Oppose Vatican's Position on Divorce

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, March 9 (NYT).—Three prominent Jesuit sociologists have publicly attacked the Vatican for interfering in Italian politics over the controversial divorce bill pending in parliament.

In a collective newspaper interview published yesterday on the front page of the Rome daily *Il Messaggero*, the three priests argue that the church's forceful opposition to the legislation violates the principles of religious liberty expressed by the Second Vatican Council.

"Thanks to the council," the Rev. Paolo Tufari, a young Neapolitan, said, "the right to religious liberty is now part of the Catholic doctrine."

"It is therefore evident," he added, "that the church cannot demand that a state coercively apply a given law to force its citizens, Catholics or non-Catholics, to observe one of the church's given truths."

Father Tufari and his colleagues, all sociologists on the faculty of the prestigious Pontifical Gregorian University, also took issue with the anti-divorce arguments advanced by the Jesuit biweekly, *Civiltà Cattolica*, last week. The magazine, in an article that many observers

Danish Students Occupy College

COPENHAGEN, March 9 (AP).—Rebellious Danish students today occupied key offices and auditoriums of Copenhagen's 500-year-old university and set up a revolutionary tribunal to try Education Minister Helge Larsen on charges of treason.

The invasion came after about 2,000 students marched to the university in orderly procession to protest a proposed bill that will increase student influence in university bodies but falls far short of student demands and expectations. Speakers lambasted Mr. Larsen for working against "free science at a free university."

A few hundred students then stormed into the building and occupied administration offices, the conference room and the ceremonial hall, where a student leaped to the rostrum and shouted: "This is a revolutionary tribunal, let's get Helge (the minister) in the dock."

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Study Shows U.S. Priests Quit Because of Loss of Morale

By James Stack

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9 (WP).—The Roman Catholic priest who decides to marry usually does so because of an occupational hazard that has left him easy prey for the first sensitive woman who comes into his life, according to a survey by a Harvard priest-psychiatrist.

His conclusion was reached on the basis of interviews with about 100 priests who have left the active ministry.

The survey was conducted by the Rev. Dr. James J. Gill, a Jesuit priest on the staff of Harvard University Health Services.

The findings became public at a time when the Roman Catholic Church is losing an estimated 2,500 priests a year in the United States.

The Gill study suggests that these losses reflect not a mild moral breakdown among priests but a serious breakdown in priestly morale.

Father Gill contends that most

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U.S. Lawyer Says Athens Agrees to Free Theodorakis

PARIS, March 9.—An American lawyer who has just returned from Greece said today he had received assurances from the Greek government that jailed composer Mikis Theodorakis would be released "in the near future."

William L. Taub, of New York, said Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos had personally given him the assurances, but without fixing any date. Mr. Pattakos told him the composer was in good health.

Mr. Theodorakis has been jailed twice for his opposition to the Greek military regime. He is a former deputy of the pro-Communist United Democratic Left party.

Mr. Taub is one of the principal American backers of the motion picture "Z," for which Mr. Theodorakis composed the score. The composer is best known outside Greece for the score of "Zorba the Greek."

Mr. Taub said the U.S. Embassy had helped to set up his meeting with the deputy premier. He said he had originally hoped to win the April 7 Academy Award presentation, but that he did not believe the composer would be freed by that time. "Z" has been nominated for several Academy Awards.

Waldo Peirce, U.S. Painter, Dies at 85

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 9 (AP).—Waldo Peirce, 85, whose impressionist paintings have been displayed in many of the world's major galleries, died in a hospital yesterday after a heart attack.

Mr. Peirce, a one-time traveling companion of the late Ernest Hemingway, excelled in the school of painting of Cézanne, Matisse and Renoir.

A large, bearded man, Mr. Peirce wandered the globe in pursuit of his art for 30 years. He was an ambulance driver for France during WW I and received the Croix de Guerre. He later studied art at the Atelier Julian and became a pupil of the Spaniard Zuloaga.

In Spain, the Harvard graduate (class of 1908) traveled with Hemingway and gathered material for the artist's paintings of bulls in Pamplona.

He returned to the United States in 1930 and for years divided his time between New York and his native home at Seaport, Maine.

In 1957, he was named director of fine arts at Colby College, one of the several campuses where his work is displayed.

His paintings are also in the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Peirce frequently indulged a robust sense of humor.

Once he sailed for Europe on a freighter with a friend. Miles from land, Mr. Peirce reportedly jumped into the ocean, was picked up by a passing steamer and was returned to New York.

He caught a fast liner and arrived in London to find his friend on trial for his supposed murder.

With great delight, Mr. Peirce listened to the trial, heard his friend convicted, then melodramatically "came to life" to free him.

Mr. Peirce was married four times. Three marriages ended in divorce. He leaves his widow, five children and a sister.


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Associated Press. VANISHING AMERICANS—An unidentified Indian mother and her child being carried away by military police during a demonstration at Fort Lawton, near Seattle.

Jane Fonda, Others Arrested As GIs Repel an Indian Raid

SEATTLE, March 9 (AP).—The U.S. Army has repelled a band of Indians who attempted to take over a fort, arresting actress Jane Fonda and about 85 other persons in the process.

After the demonstration last night, eight Indians said they had been beaten and clubbed by military police to a call the Fort Lawton stockade here.

Miss Fonda and 14 other persons were seized by military police at Fort Lewis, 35 miles south of here.

After a larger group was unsuccessful in efforts to occupy a section of Fort Lawton, part of which is scheduled to be made surplus by the Army and may become a park.

The Indians, about 160 strong, were met by the MPs on their second attempt to enter Fort Lawton, a town which called itself the "United American Indian Ft. Lawton Occupational Force," climbed fences, scaled a high bluff and set up a tepee.

"University Demand

Ex-State Dept. Official Rostow Urges U.S., UN, NATO To Head Off Mideast War

By Joseph B. Treaster

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9 (NYT).—Eugene V. Rostow, former under secretary of state for political affairs, called yesterday for a "coordinated diplomatic offensive" by the United States, the United Nations and NATO to head off a war in the Middle East.

He said the United States should offer to guarantee a peace settlement between the Israelis and the Arabs and that the UN should press for a renewed cease-fire and convene a conference for peace negotiations.

Mr. Rostow, known to maintain contacts in high policy-making circles, counseled against any reduction of U.S. troop strength in Europe and instead urged increased naval and air activity by NATO, apparently as a show of force and determination. He indicated a conviction that the United States should provide more Phantom jets and "other arms" to Israel.

Soviet Increase Pressure

Speaking at the University of Hartford to more than 400 leaders of Connecticut Jewish organizations, Mr. Rostow said the Soviet Union is increasing its pressure to exploit "Arab hostility to Israel in order to transform the whole region."

"There is no hope of containing and controlling that pressure without the calm and steady application of the full influence of the United States. We should act on a crisis basis to prevent a war in the not too distant future."

Tabloid Sun's Dazzling Rise Gives Fleet Street a Headache

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 9 (NYT).—At the top of this morning's front page, in white letters on a big black blot, it said: "The Sun-Away Sun Tops 1,500,000."

That was more than a boast. It was hard news of a phenomenon that is astounding the forecasters and worrying competing editors—the circulation success of the new London tabloid, the Sun.

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Along with the fun, the Sun has a fair amount of news—more than other tabloids, by some expert measurements. But its popular appeal seems to rest on earthiness and gusto in presentation.

When Mla Farrow gave birth ten

Bonn Seizes East German Spy Suspect

Officer Was to Set Up Espionage Network

KARLSRUHE, March 9 (Reuters).—West German officials today announced the capture of a suspected East German secret agent a week after smashing a Communist spy ring in Bonn.

Federal prosecutor Felix Kauß said security men over the weekend seized an officer of the East German Ministry for State Security sent to Frankfurt to establish a new espionage network.

The man, who gave his name as Hasso Schlesinger, 41, was described as an "instructor"—intelligence jargon for an agent who issues orders to other spies.

A federal judge yesterday ordered Mr. Schlesinger's formal arrest on suspicion of espionage.

Mr. Schlesinger, believed to have entered West Germany on a forged West German identity document, was also described as deputy department head in the East German Culture Ministry.

Last week, intelligence men rounded up the last member of an alleged spy trio in Bonn accused of feeding Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet secrets to East Berlin.

Mr. Kauß said today that the latest arrest had no connection with the Bonn spy ring.

In another incident, army Sgt. Hugo Preisler was arrested last January for alleged espionage for East Germany. His arrest was announced only last week and was also believed to have no connection with the Bonn trio.

Thames Isle of Dogs Leaves Empire, Elects Head Beagle

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Britain's dwindling empire shrunk further yesterday.

The Isle of Dogs, in central London, declared itself independent and elected two dock workers as "prime ministers."

Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the rest of his government ignored the revolt, but the British Post Office delivered mail addressed to the new state (pop. 11,000) on the River Thames.

Rebel residents of the island—actually a peninsula linked to the rest of London by two bridges—warned a week ago that they would declare independence, charging that their transportation and school needs were ignored by the district in which the Isle of Dogs lies. They blocked the two bridges.

Yesterday they elected Ted Johns, 37, president and named John Westfall, a boat worker, and steward Raymond Padgett, joint prime ministers.

The post office delivered to Mr. Johns's regime a letter from Mexico addressed to the Isle of Dogs government. It asked if



Associated Press. BARKING GOOD SHOW—Ted Johns, president of the Isle of Dogs, relaxes with one of his daughters at home, after the unilateral declaration of independence, yesterday.

Cyprus Police Hold Ten Men After Attempt to Kill Makarios

By Richard Eder

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 8 (NYT).—The police announced the arrest this morning of 11 Greek Cypriots in connection with the attempted assassination of President Makarios just after he had taken off in a helicopter yesterday.

The arrested men were identified by sources close to the government as members of three rival armed extremist groups that have not been known to cooperate in the recent past. All, however, for one reason or another, oppose Archbishop Makarios.

[Ten of the arrested men were remained in custody for eight days by a court today, pending further police inquiries. The 11th man was released, an official spokesman said.]

The source, motive and possible consequences of the assassination attempt remain obscure.

Machine-gun and rifle bullets missed the archbishop by inches—a bullet piercing his helicopter seat, and another brushing his robe before hitting the pilot.

The animosity between Greek Cypriots and the Turkish minority has exploded violently twice in five years, leading to the de facto separation of the two communities with barbed wire, sandbags and a 3,000-man United Nations force.

The restraining influence of Turkey and Greece is one factor. Another, however, is the relatively moderate leadership of the two communities under President Makarios and the Turkish leaders.

Some of the Greek Cypriot leaders are more moderate than President Makarios, but none has a fraction of his double authority as the Greeks' religious leader and hero of their independence struggle against the British. This has allowed him a measure of control over the turbulent bands of former resistance fighters who want to renew the fight against the Turks and achieve their original goal of Enosis—union with Greece.

The killing of President Makarios, observers agree, would almost certainly have unleashed this barely repressed violence.

Today, Nicosia was calm, but puzzled and apprehensive. A demonstration of support for the president in front of his palace this morning was organized by all the Greek political groups.

According to well-informed sources, several of the men arrested belonged to the Greek Cypriot National Front, a clandestine group that has thrown bombs and stolen arms to press its fight for Enosis.

Several others were followers of

Italians Attack Jeep At U.S. Supply Base

LEGNORNO, Italy, March 9 (UPI).—Striking Italian employees at the Camp Darby U.S. logistical base overturned a jeep today during protests over the dismissal of 20 of their colleagues. The driver was unhurt.

The Italians began a 48-hour strike today to protest dismissal which camp authorities said were part of a worldwide economy drive ordered by Washington.

In similar disturbances last week a car was burned, another overturned and traffic in and out of the base was blocked.

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Starting March 19, daily to New York: The Roomier 747.

The mighty "jumbo jets" were designed by Boeing to carry up to 500 passengers.

But the TWA 747 carries only 342, fewer than any other major transatlantic airline.

And the amazing thing is that you get all of this extra room and comfort at no extra cost.

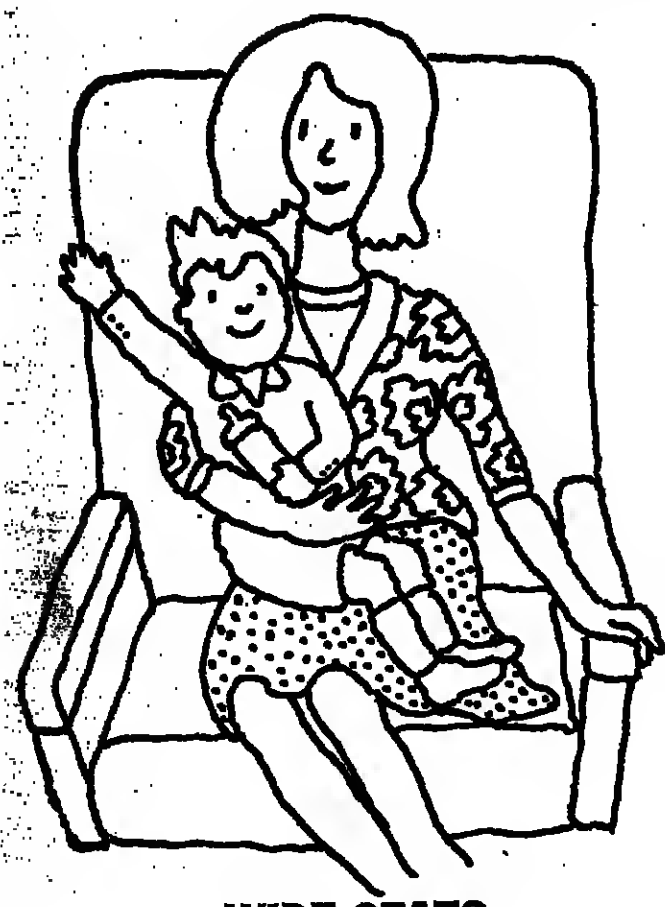
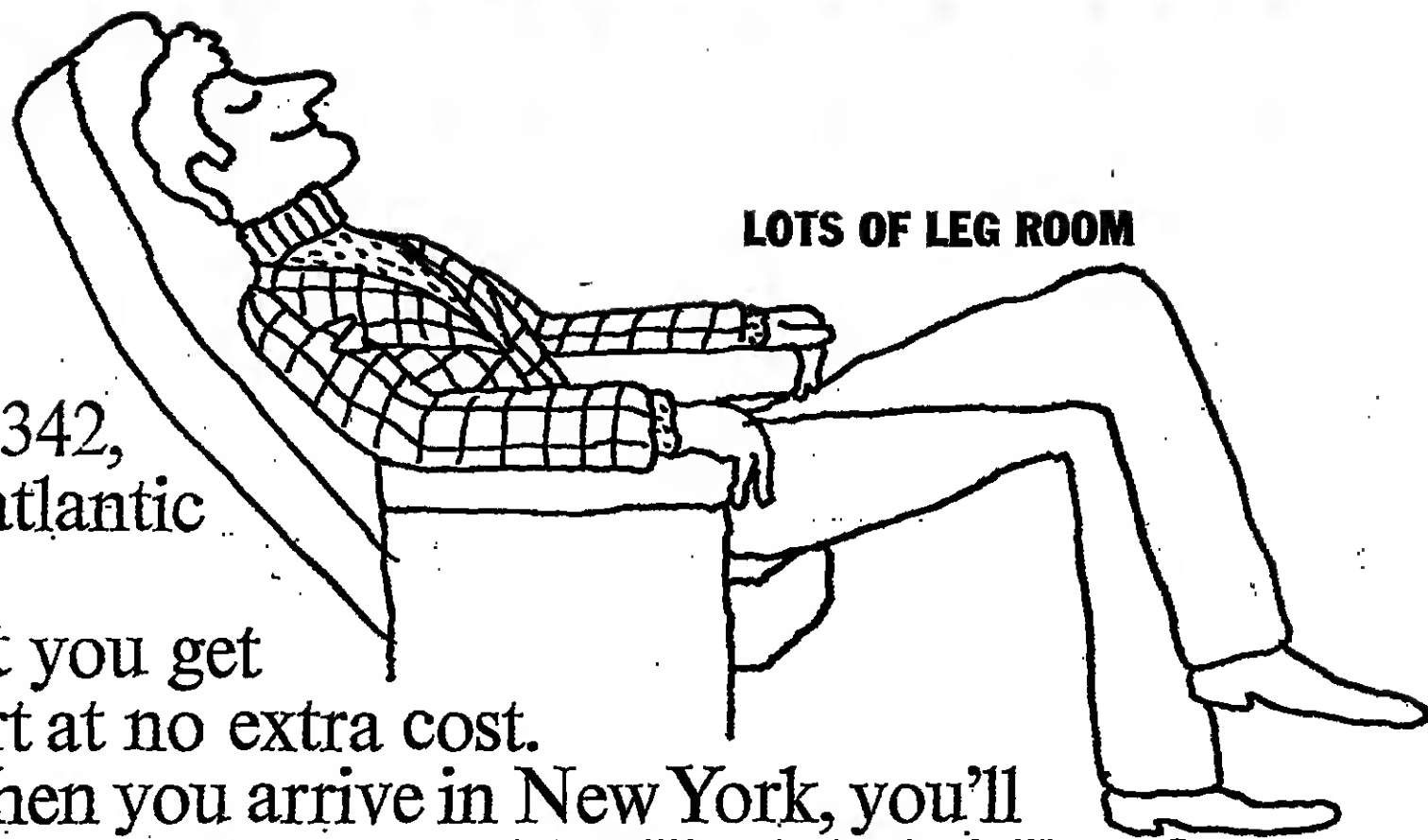
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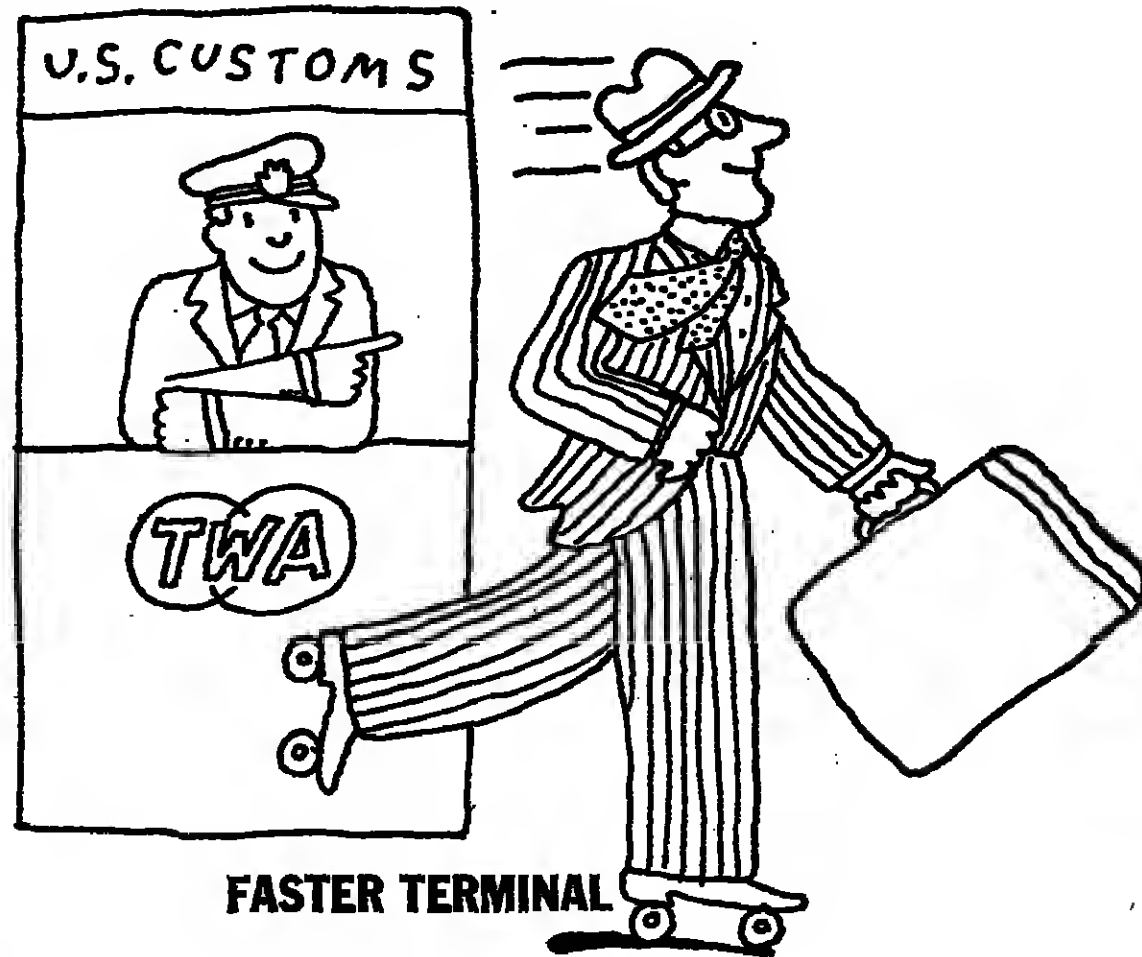
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Mr. Nixon, in other words, if he wants to get funds for some bargaining counter to use in SALT, must make a public appeal--and in the present state of public and congressional skepticism about military expenditures, the appeal must be a strong one. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, settles its fiscal disputes in camera, but at the same time is free to appeal over the President's

Despite the public arguments, there is no reason to doubt that both Washington and Moscow want to check the costly and dangerous escalation of their weapons race, although doubtless there are influences in each capital that are opposed to any halt. Both powers, too, want to make the best bargain they can, and are painfully aware that mistakes made in this area could be fatal. The preliminary SALT talks were, by all accounts, realistic and helpful. The need now is to span the time between now and mid-April without getting into a public row that would inhibit a sane approach to the whole problem in Vienna. The Wilsonian formula of "open covenants, openly arrived at," was a justified reproach to the kind of secret bargaining that went on during and before World War I. But it has its limitations, and these should be respected now.

* * *

We do not know whether the Lamar 30-- as we tend to think of the defendants-- will find a place in Vice-President Agnew's '00 or even in his rotten-apple barrel. His statement deploring the episode was remarkably free of that insult and invective for which he has become famous. But it was not the absence of inflammatory rhetoric that made his statement so unsatisfactory (God knows, that must be considered, at all times, a plus in his speech); and it was not Sen. Thurmond's attempt to do a little adroit political hatchet-work that made his statement equally hard to take. What gave both their pronounced air of pecksniffery and disingenuousness was the fact that these men (and numerous others who were "shocked" by the event) have been playing with matches in public for some time now, and yet they want us to know immediately and for the record that if there is one thing they deplore it's fire.

We should be quite clear what we are talking about in this matter. All the hand-writing and breast-beating over the complexities of *de facto* versus *de jure*, the practicality and worth of various busing schemes, the pace and scope of school desegregation is at best part of an unrelated argument and at worst part of an evasive maneuver. For so much has come unstuck in the past year, so much has been called into question that one thought had at last been understood and affirmed, so much mischief has been done, that we must go back to re-establishing some fundamental truths. The first of these would be the administration's commitment to and belief in the quality of its citizens, black and white. Apparently Mr. Nixon plans to make a statement on the subject soon. He could do worse than go back to his inaugural address, the section that reads: "No man can be fully free while his neighbor is not. To go forward at all is to go forward together. This means black and white together, as one nation, not as two. The laws have caught up with our conscience. What remains is to give life to what is in the law."

In the Internat

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 10, 1895

NEW YORK.—The Herald has a special dispatch from Tampa, Fla., to the effect that private letters say that 300 Cuban insurgents have captured the garrison of Ynalez, 30 miles west of Havana. In the fighting with the garrison, 40 of the latter were killed and a quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the insurgents, who looted the town hall. They are led by Senor Jose Marti.

—From *Corriere Della Sera* (Milan).

March 10, 1928

PARIS—Marshal Foch, while passing through Liege, on his way to inspect the Rhine armies, said that he had decided soon to pay a visit to Warsaw and the Polish Army. The marshal reached Koblenz yesterday morning and, after reviewing American troops, lunched with General Allen, and then left for Mainz where he was received by General Degoutie, then leaving in the evening to return to Paris.



pointment of narrow men, men of limited capacity, will make things worse, not better. What that country needs is not more war of doctrines, in which moderation is crushed.

The Supreme Court today needs more reason, more understanding, more wisdom. If it has strayed too far from the true vision of America, like as the President believes, let those are the qualities that will bring it back. There is nothing wrong with the Supreme Court that G. Harrold Carswell can cure.

ewis is one of the most irresponsible articles I have ever read in a newspaper of international circulation. He says "But precisely because we know so little, and that not all unfavorable to marijuana. . . ."

In other words, he is implying that some findings on marijuana have been good. Speaking from experience as one who, in trying to

And also please spare us the "non-addictive" routine. It may be true that marijuana is not physically addictive—that is, if unobtainable, one does not become ill, but it is psychologically addictive. I asked one girl who was convinced of its non-addictiveness if she had ever known anyone to quit, and after some thought she had to say

BECKY ZUBOWSKI.
Monza, Italy.

Call to Arms

Will someone please get "Bun Sawyer" back into the Navy? Doesn't he know there's a war on?

GEORGE R. TURPIN.
Geneva.

Curious Cross

There seems to be something about the House of Commons, at the end of an important debate which is to be followed by an important vote, that again and again reduces its members to a war between a bunch of partisans, the schoolmasters and

"Americans in particular, used to the ways at Congress, were amazed as they were appalled. But the effect on foreign visitors, though uncomfortable, for a nation, is not the greatest of my worries. It is the effect on our parliamentary institutions, and on the public's attitude to them, that is my greatest concern. If the effect

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Cardin fashions for men include bodystocking (center), maxi coats.

broader at the top, with wide shoulders, ultra-large lapels. Jackets are short and coats are either midi or maxi. Cardin explained that his collection was largely looking toward the future when men will have more time to play than work. That's why he had a large selection of sports and leisure clothes.

His newest numbers include woven geometric, abstract jacquard jackets, linen overalls worn over bare skin for the beach, many snakeskin battle-jackets and mid-coats and evening jackets made of a new out velvet. He also showed a

spectacular series of shaggy horsehair maxi-coats and six coats made of Borg fabrics, one of which looked like herringbone mink. With the fur coats, the mannequins wore Carita's "Boris Godunov" wigs and square beards.

The accessories included silver-heeled, square-toed shoes and wide belts centered with buckles that looked like abstract sculptures. Jersey suits with cropped jackets had black, red or silver vinyl vests. Colors were equally on the wild side with orange, bois de rose, tile blue, chartreuse and lots of purple.

Among the people packed in at the Cardin show today were Dany Zarem, Bonwit Teller's men's fashion buyer and the store's new president, Bill Fine. Mr. Zarem said that the newest direction in this collection was the diversity of fabrics, and he particularly liked the maxi-coats.

Robert Greene, fashion director of Playboy, flew over from New York for the show and didn't regret it. "After this show today," he said, "there's no question that Cardin is still the true king of men's fashions."

Wage Gap Growing Between Men, Women

By Elizabeth Shelton
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The gap between the earnings of men and women workers is widening.

In 1965, the women's median wage or salary income was 63.9 percent of men's; or \$2,719 for women and \$4,252 for men. By 1968, the women's median income was 60 percent of men's. In other words, when he made \$6,848, she made \$3,972.

According to the latest figures reported by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the median male wage earner in 1968 made \$7,664 and the median woman made only 58.2 percent of that, or \$4,457.

Surprisingly, this trend has begun to make itself evident at a time when a higher percentage of women is employed than at any time in history, including during the war emergencies of World War II and Korea.

The wage study based on Bureau of Census figures, dealt only with full-time workers and the gap varied widely by occupation group. In sales work, women earn only 40 percent of what men earn. In professional and technical work, women fare better. They earn 66 percent of what men earn.

At the same time, one-fifth of all women workers earn less than \$2,000 a year, while only 7.5 percent of men are submerged at that low level.

At the \$7,000 to \$9,999 annual income level, women predominate. But at from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, there are nine times as many men as women. Above \$15,000, men outnumber women, 16 to one.

The Labor Department fact sheet emphasizes that the figures do not necessarily indicate that women are receiving unequal pay for equal work. Rather, the women are placed in less-skilled, lower-paying jobs.

Wading through the statistics, one finds a valuable lesson for the parents and vocational counselors of bright girls. If a girl, junior or senior high school student, aspires to a career in chemistry, it might be wise to caution her that the median annual salary of a woman scientist in 1968 ranged from

	Men	Women	Differential
Psychology	\$13,200	\$11,500	\$1,700
Anthropology	12,700	11,000	1,700
Linguistics	11,500	9,600	1,900
Sociology	12,000	10,000	2,000
Space Sciences	13,400	11,300	2,100
Computer Sciences	14,100	11,800	2,300
Statistics	14,900	12,000	2,900

\$1,700 to \$4,500 less than for "all civilian scientists."

Translated, this means that when men and women scientists' annual incomes were averaged, women alone made \$2,200 less than the average of \$13,200 a year. Women chemists led the

gap with a differential of minus \$4,500 a year.

The girl who intends to make her years of training pay off more equitably might do better to consider a field in which there is less differential. Some of these and their fe-

male differentials reported by the National Science Foundation are shown in the chart above.

Women continue in secondary roles in the field of education, although they dominate the teaching professions. There is only about one-tenth as many women professors as men and they earn a median annual salary of \$11,119 less, according to National Education Association statistics.

There is about one-sixth as many women associate professors as male ones and the women earn about \$742 a year less.

A complete story on the status of working women is found in the "1969 Handbook for Women Workers," published recently by the Women's Bureau.

U.S. Moon Film Wins British 'Oscar'

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—A television show shot entirely on location at a record distance from any earth-based network holds the British award as the best foreign television show of 1969. Winner at the annual awards show of Britain's Society of Film and Television Arts was the moon show broadcast by astronaut Neil Armstrong and his associates.

This grouping of astronauts with a different type of stars was not the only surprise in the British combination of Oscar and Emmy prizes last night at the Palladium.

Best supporting film actor went to Sir Laurence Olivier, who has been playing leading roles to such a point that he was knighted some years

ago. He won the award for his performance in "Oh, What a Lovely War."

"Oh, What a Lovely War," in which Richard Attenborough made his debut as a film director, won the United Nations award and three other "Oscars."

Dustin Hoffman, star of the American urban cowboy drama, was named best actor, Jon Voight, his co-star, most promising newcomer, the director, John Schlesinger best director and Waldo Scott best scriptwriter.

Named best actress of 1969 was Britain's Maggie Smith, star of "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie." Best supporting actress was Celia Johnson for the same film.

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Ion's Swinging Publishers Back Up Enthusiasm



Olive Allison and Margaret Busby.

manuscript under her arm. That manuscript, "In Search of Mithras," by Dolores Pala, has since been sold to Columbia Pictures, taken for serialization by Woman's Own in England and Redbook in America. Paperback rights have been sold to Penguin.

Born in Ghana

Margaret was born in Ghana in 1944. Her father was a doctor and her mother was a nurse. When she was nine, they sent her to boarding school in England. She later read English at London University. After leaving the university, Margaret Busby got a job at the small Cresset Press where she did everything from editing manuscripts to making tea.

Allison and Busby first met at a publisher's party and immediately decided they were one day going to start a partnership on their own. Before they quit their jobs, they cooperated on a night venture, publishing poetry in cheap offset but attractive paperback editions, at five shillings (80 cents) a volume. Both felt that poetry would sell if the price was right. The books were peddled successfully along Kings Road and

door-to-door in colleges and universities.

When they leaped onto "Spook," an American black-revolutionary novel, they felt they were ready to launch a new professional imprint. Graham Hunter, 26, made it a trio and started the company off with funds borrowed from young accountants, bankers, lawyers, businessmen.

"They are good backers because they will probably be richer as they get on with their careers," he said.

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Taste of Winning Wine at Paris Fair

- 2,300 Sample Bottles
- Good Regional Guide

man juries had their work cut out for them. The first step was to taste each bottle in turn and get rid of the immediate losers, while noting the qualities—color, limpidity, aroma and taste—of the candidates for a medal.

Discussion, argument, tasting and spitting, retasting and tasting again eventually produced agreement on how many deserved a gold medal—as many as two or three in one group, or sometimes none. Much harder to award were silver and bronze medals, for the wines that merited these were good, but not so obviously outstanding.

There were other topics of conversation among the jurors, who were connected with wine in various ways. Many came up from the provinces—wine growers, shippers and sales representatives, while others—restauranters, vintners, oenologists and one American (this writer)—were from Paris.

Despite the fine quality of the medal-winning wines, one serious criticism of this otherwise laudable competition popped up in nearly every general discussion. The original samples are submitted in January at a time

when most of them have not been—or should not yet have been—racked, fined or filtered.

Secondary Fermentation
They are still undergoing their secondary fermentation and since they are not quietly resting in their cellars but are being shifted around and subjected to varying temperatures, it is no wonder that so many are rejected at first. This may also account for some of the poorer samples that eventually reach the jurors.

It can, of course, also be argued that a sort of survival of the fittest has taken place. Nevertheless, it very often happens that a wine seemingly holding little promise in January or February blossoms forth with all its bouquet in the spring.

This is probably a debate with no resolution—except perhaps for the suggestion that less time separate the original submission of samples from the final judging. In any case, the results of this competition are a sure guide to buying fine and relatively inexpensive samples from any region represented, and just about all of them are.

The list of the winners is

already posted and in a couple of days will be published and handed out free under the title of "Palmarès des Produits." With this guide of names and addresses for grower-to-home ordering (many of the winners have stands), the agricultural show is a must for the wine-loving Parisian.

Salon International de l'Agriculture, Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris 15e. Until March 15, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Entrance 5 francs. Foreign visitors reception service and multilingual guides available.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

Page 9

BUSINESS

FINANCE

U.K. Payments in Healthy Surplus

By John M. Lee
LONDON, March 9 (NYT).—Along the sick man of Europe has made a remarkable recovery, according to balance-of-payments figures issued by the Treasury today.

A post-devaluation deficit of £1.2 billion in 1968, this country made a dramatic turnaround to a £225 million surplus in the first quarter of 1969. The surplus was a record since 1952, when the first balance-of-payments figures were issued.

The British achievement comes in the target of a £1.2 billion surplus in 1969 which was pledged at the time of the November, 1967, devaluation. A more recent promise of a £750 million surplus in the British financial year ending in April 1970 has already been fulfilled.

The overall figures released today apply to the trade balance, the current balance of visible and invisible earnings from merchandise trade and financial flows, combined with capex and other capital flows.

The merchandise trade balance is chronically in deficit, was reduced by only £375 million last year. This represented an improvement of £1.2 billion over the 1968 deficit. Last year saw a 12 percent increase in exports and only a 1 percent increase in imports.

Since last August, this visible balance has been in surplus. Invisible earnings are chronically in surplus as income from shipping, insurance, overseas investment and tourism outweigh actual payments abroad, dividend remittances and defense spending. This rose to £455 million last year to £1.2 billion. Overseas investment spending has declined, but balance on current accounts (plus plus invisibles) was in surplus of £878 million last year.

'69 Total Sets 18-Year Record

compared with a deficit of \$742 million in 1968.

Long-term capital movements, including both British investment abroad and foreign investment here, changed from a deficit of \$214 million to a surplus of more than \$50 million. The basic balance of payments (current balance plus capital account) was thus in surplus by \$928 million.

The turnaround on the pivotal visible trade account was achieved

by a combination of devaluation, severe deflation at home and rapidly expanding world trade. Most analysts believe that the recent improvement will continue—although not at so high a rate.

Exports to North America, for example, have already fallen off as the U.S. economy slows down.

For the fourth quarter, the Treasury reported that the basic balance was in surplus by \$336 million. The visible balance was in surplus by the same amount as in the third quarter, \$46 million, and the invisible surplus rose to \$290 million from \$278 million in the third quarter. The effect of long-term capital flows was neutral.

Italians Said to Be Seeking IMF Loan to Defend the Lira

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BASEL, Switzerland, March 9 (NYT).—Italy, which has been beset by severe economic strains because of political uncertainty and social unrest, is seeking a loan from the International Monetary Fund to defend the lira, central banking sources disclosed today.

The loan is reportedly needed to refinance short-term indebtedness run up with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Italy's \$1 billion credit line with the U.S. central bank was all or partly used up to support the lira in the exchange markets earlier this year.

The Italian economic situation was discussed here today and over the weekend at a monthly meeting of central bank governors from the major industrialized countries.

Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, was reported to have assured the other central bankers that the country's capital outflow, a symptom of the current economic malaise, had diminished in recent weeks. A huge capital outflow last year had led the Italian balance of payments into deficit by more than \$1 billion.

Last Friday, the Bank of Italy boosted its rediscount rate to 5.5 percent from 4 percent. The mar-

NEWS AND NOTES

Burmah Bid Withdrawn

Burmah Oil has withdrawn its \$164 million takeover bid for the chemical firm of La Porte Industries because of the government's decision to refer the plan to the Monopolies Commission. Burmah said its offer had been made conditional upon there being no such reference to the commission, and has formally confirmed to the Monopolies Commission that it does not intend to proceed any further with the take-over plan.

Bon Marché Appoints

The board of Au Bon Marché S.A. has accepted the resignation of Jacques Chesleprêtre as company president and appointed in his place Bernard Willot of Société Foncière et Financière Agache Willot. Jean-Pierre Willot becomes director general. Mr. Chesleprêtre said the move had been necessitated by the opposition of two Belgian shareholders to the planned doubling of capital which would give the Agache Willot textile group control of the Bon Marché department store chain. Agache Willot controls about one-third of Bon Marché capital, having bought Mr. Chesleprêtre's 54 percent of Cie Commerciale d'Investissement which holds 22 percent of Bon Marché equity.

Lead-Free Gas Supply

Shell Oil and British Petroleum have announced they are prepared to supply lead-free gasoline to the British and European market if and when required. The move followed statements on lead-free gasoline from major oil companies in the

United States in answer to the government's drive against environmental pollution. The London announcements denied that lead emissions were dangerous at their present levels on medical grounds. But they said the companies were readying the leadless fuel in case of anti-pollution legislation in Europe.

Alumina Expansion Plan

Alumina Partners of Jamaica said it will expand its alumina refinery and related facilities in short tons of capacity annually. The scheme will cost about \$70 million. The company is a partnership of subsidiaries of Alcanco, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical, and Reynolds Metal.

Records for Europe

Music for Pleasure, the British bargain-price record company owned jointly by International Publishing Corp. and Electrical Musical Industries, will launch three new European subsidiary companies on April 30 backed by a \$2.4 million investment. It will be aiming for sales of five million long-playing records in France, Belgium and the Netherlands in the first year of operations. Music for Pleasure, which uses unconventional outlets such as supermarkets and gas stations, is the biggest-selling budget record label in Britain with 45 percent of the market and sales of seven million discs annually. The price of the records is 11.5 French francs, or \$2.07, compared with 25 francs, or \$4.50, for new-issue discs.

Amax Becomes RST Parent In Zambian Rearrangement

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Roan Selection Trust Ltd., now 42.7 percent owned by American Metal Climax Inc., is to become a wholly owned Amax subsidiary.

The amalgamation will be effected under an arrangement between Zambia's high court that will also provide that a substantial portion of Roan assets be received by other than Amax shareholders.

Under the previously announced nationalization of all Zambian copper properties Roan's mining, smelting and refining operations in Zambia are to be merged into a single company to be named Roan Consolidated Mines, in which a state-owned industrial corporation, Indeco, will acquire a 51 percent equity interest.

The remaining 49 percent of the equity capital in Roan Consolidated will be owned 36.75 percent by Roan Selection and the remaining 12.25 percent almost entirely by companies in the Anglo-American Corp. group by reason of their present minority interests in certain of the Roan Selection companies.

Roan to Receive

Roan Selection will receive about \$90 million principal amount of 6 percent 1978 negotiable external bonds of Indeco, guaranteed by Zambia and free of all Zambian taxes to non-residents of that country.

Non-Amax shareholders of Roan Selection, who own 57.7 percent of the total Selection shares, would receive the following in complete redemption of their shares:

- \$83 million in cash, representing 25 cents per Roan Selection share.
- Their approximate pro rata share of the 8 percent Indeco bonds.
- Their pro rata share of Roan Selection's 30.2 percent interest in Botswana Roan Selection Trust, which has a controlling interest in a proposed Botswana copper-nickel mining venture.

In addition they would receive about \$78.2 million principal amount of 8 percent Amax subor-

Sales, Net Up At Canada's Seagrams Ltd.

Fluor Corp. Profits Slump as Sales Climb
MONTREAL, March 9 (Reuters).—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd., Canada's largest distiller whose major sales revenue comes from the United States, reported today that sales and profits climbed almost 5 percent in the fiscal half year ended Jan. 31.

Profits hit \$27.53 million, or \$1.58 a share, on sales of \$772.2 million compared to the year-earlier period's net of \$26.09 million, or \$1.49 a share, on sales of \$870.4 million.

High-Priced Glamours Lead Big Board Retreat

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Smacking the glamour stocks—one of the market's most persistent trends in recent weeks—continued in force on the New York Stock Exchange today. These technology-oriented issues were the biggest point losers in an edge session reminiscent of the "Blue Monday" that characterized the bear-market year of 1969.

Whether this process of bringing down the price of glamour stocks will set the stage for a general rally, as some Wall Streeters believe, remains a key question in the financial community.

After showing notable weakness on Friday, the glamour sector produced two big losers today on the active list. IBM, for years the nation's favorite glamour-issue investment, tumbled 8 1/2 to 815 3/4, and Texaco, a wide-swinging computer equipment stock, fell 9 1/2 to 118.

Elsewhere, Walt Disney Productions dropped 3 3/4 to 132. American Air Filter lost 5 1/2 to 48 1/8 and National Cash Register slipped 4 to 132 3/8. Losses also appeared in Itek, Memorex and Motorola. Data Sciences, all of which had dropped more than 11 points last week.

U.S. to Give Financing Aid To Lockheed

WASHINGTON, March 9 (Reuters).—The Defense Department disclosed today that it will provide short-term interim financing for the ailing Lockheed Aircraft Corp. This will ensure continued work on the CSA military transport aircraft and three other weapons contracts, pending a decision on the company's request for \$611 million for services rendered. Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard said today.

Mr. Packard, appearing before the House Armed Services Committee, said he had asked Lockheed for data on its short-term cash needs.

Lockheed, the leading U.S. defense contractor, asked the Pentagon for help last week, saying it could not complete four programs without further payments, which have been tied up in litigation over contract cutbacks and excess costs.

Resides the CSA military transport, the programs are the Cheyenne helicopter gunship, a short-range air attack missile and nine Navy ship contracts.

Mr. Packard said possibilities included using established procedures to settle contract disputes, which he said could require a substantial amount of interim financing, negotiation of an overall settlement with Lockheed, reorganization of the company, merger possibilities and bankruptcy proceedings.

He said the last three possibilities did not seem to be very attractive solutions, either to the government or to Lockheed.

"Regardless of the alternatives selected, significant additional financing must be provided if the government is to obtain the vital products we currently have under contract."

Late today, the Air Force awarded a \$36.1 million fixed price contract to Lockheed for procurement of C130E aircraft spare parts and aerospace ground equipment.

Fluor Corp. Profits Slump as Sales Climb

HOUSTON, March 9 (Reuters).—Fluor Corp. profits in the first quarter ended Jan. 31 fell almost 24 percent despite a 28 percent increase in sales, the company reported today.

Net income totalled \$3.67 million, or 43 cents a share, compared to \$4.8 million, or 58 cents a share, earned in the year-earlier quarter. Revenues in the latest period rose to \$118 million from \$92.4 million.

J.R. Furr, chairman of the oil, gas and chemical plant builder, said the decline was anticipated but that the "company fully expects the final three quarters will let us end fiscal 1970 as the best year in our history."

Blue Chips Slip

Declines in the blue chips were much more modest than in the glamour list, but even here the market showed an affinity for the downside. As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average sank 5.81 to 773.1, virtually erasing its oct gain for last week.

One of the few consolidating thoughts analysts could offer about the action was the low volume. At 9.78 million shares, turnover was the slowest in more than three weeks and compared with the previous session's 10.98 million shares.

American Bakeries

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$11.84	\$10.48
Profits (millions)...	\$1.64	\$2.8
Per Share	1.12	1.12

a-1969 net does not include a special charge of \$1.4 million.
b-1968 net does not include a special charge of \$600,338.

Champion Spark Plug

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$27.2	\$23.17
Profits (millions)...	\$7.43	\$5.19
Per Share	2.24	2.14

Continental Telephone

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$20.1	\$23.1
Profits (millions)...	\$1.42	\$2.43
Per Share (diluted)...	1.23	1.06

New England Electric

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$25.26	\$27.78
Profits (millions)...	\$2.8	\$2.45
Per Share	1.86	1.94

Pennwalt Corp.

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$40.72	\$40.55
Profits (millions)...	\$1.78	\$2.75
Per Share	1.81	2.46

Victor Comptometer

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$15.58	\$13.88
Profits (millions)...	\$5.6	\$5.17
Per Share	1.73	1.77

Ward Foods

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	\$35.68	\$32.88
Profits (millions)...	\$5.6	\$5.17
Per Share	1.84	1.75

a-1969 net does not include an extraordinary charge of \$7.4 million which resulted in a net loss of \$1.5 million.
b-1968 net does not include a tax credit of \$1.5 million which resulted in net income of \$4.7 million, or \$2.15 a share.

Japan Gold Stock Up

TOKYO, March 9 (Reuters).—The Japanese Ministry of Finance reports that the nation's gold reserves at the end of February totaled \$469 million, up \$113 million from the level of February 1969. The ministry said the gold stock increase resulted from efforts to help West Germany and France overcome balance-of-payments problems and through some transactions with the International Monetary Fund. In all, reserves last month totalled \$3.63 billion.

Canadian Oil Fever Mounts; New Rigs Slated for Arctic

By Edward Cowan
OTTAWA, March 9 (NYT).—To intensify its search for oil in the Arctic islands, Panarctic Oils Ltd. has decided to hire a fourth drilling rig, according to government sources.

Panarctic, a consortium in which the government is a 45 percent partner with 20 companies, has been drilling on Melville and Ellesmere islands, and the new rig is reportedly to start work near Eureka on the west coast of Ellesmere Island in the fall.

So far, the firm has found natural gas but no oil. Some Ottawa officials speculate that the gas can be sold commercially, but they admit that it is pure speculation.

The decision to hire a fourth rig is symptomatic of the oil fever that is responsible for a doubling of exploration outlays in Canada north of the 60th parallel in three years—from less than \$5 million in 1967 to more than \$50 million this year.

Two years ago, 190 million acres of Arctic and subarctic land were held under oil and gas exploration permits. Now the figure is 445 million.

Panarctic's capitalization has been raised to \$50 million from an initial \$20 million two years ago and Ottawa has said a further increase may be considered late this year.

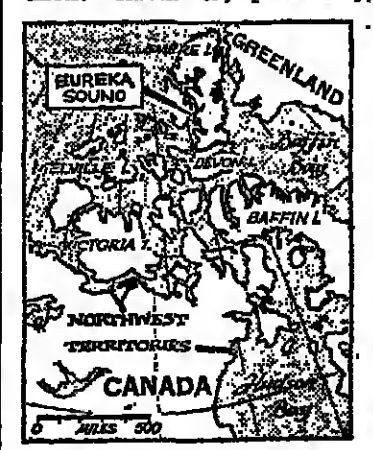
Seven drilling rigs are now in the Canadian Arctic, four in the Arctic islands and three in the Mackenzie River delta. By autumn, there may be up to 12, according to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which is responsible for minerals exploitation in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

One of these rigs, that of Imperial Oil Ltd., struck oil in January at Atkinson Point in the delta. Imperial, a Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey subsidiary, has stopped drilling and has relocated the rig but has yet to say how big the newly-discovered field is.

Ottawa officials, who themselves do not have precise information, comment that "it's no Prudhoe Bay," a reference to the 1968 discovery on the north coast of Alaska of deposits estimated at upwards of 5 billion barrels. The best guess here, and it is only a rough approximation, puts the Atkinson find at 200 million barrels.

The oil's true commercial significance evidently hinges on whether enough additional oil can be found in the delta to justify building a 1,400-mile pipeline from the coast up the Mackenzie valley to Edmonton.

A consortium of Canadian companies is spending \$2 million to examine the pipeline idea. There



has been much talk of extending such a line 400 miles west of Prudhoe Bay. Whether carrying Alaska oil would be necessary to make the Mackenzie line profitable will depend on its cost and how much oil is found in the delta.

Arctic islands oil, presumably, would move to refineries in Canada and the United States, and possibly Japan and Western Europe, by ship. Ottawa feels that the feasibility of such transport was demonstrated by last year's exploratory voyage of the U.S. tanker Manhattan through the ice-clogged Northwest Passage.

What is not demonstrated, Ottawa says, is that the Beaufort Sea ice west of the Arctic islands can be successfully navigated by merchant tankers. On its second exploratory voyage, to start in April, the Manhattan will not even attempt the Beaufort Sea because it is underpowered for it, according to Canadian officials.

On the other hand, tankers designed for Arctic voyages presumably would have a higher ratio of horsepower to tonnage and might be able to manage the western trip.

Finance Chief Visit Washington

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—West's Finance Minister Alex S. will go to Washington, on a four-day visit with the U.S. Treasury and the World Bank, ministry announced.

Topics were announced for the visit, which comes two days after Chancellor Willy Brandt is to meet President Nixon at the first top-level U.S.-West talks since Mr. Brandt's chancellorship last fall.

It was believed that Mr. Brandt would cover possible German objections toward the tone being U.S. troops in his



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31st Dec. 1969 146.10
30th Jan. 1970 143.00

All prices are for fund units (not including brokerage charges).

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15 PRIOR: March 1969 \$w.F. 100.00
31st Oct. 1969 136.50
28th Nov. 1969 132.50
31st Dec. 1969 146.10
30th Jan. 1970 143.00

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Net	1966-70	Stocks and	Bk	Net	1966-70	Stocks and

[illegible]

Col Grth	12.68	12.68	H&C Lev	10.3
Commc	8.89	9.72	Nedib Gor	5.0
ComS Bd	4.80	5.22	Nedga	11.4

Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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Chevron 64-72..	96 1/4	97 1/4	Transc

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10/1	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/2	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/3	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/4	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/5	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/6	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/7	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/8	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/9	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/10	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/11	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/12	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
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10/15	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/16	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/17	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/18	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/19	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/20	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10/21	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
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10/23	37%	NorPns	pL6.85	100	101%	101%	101%	101%	+ -	54%	54%	Scott Popel	1	157	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	

Kellogg 7-73.....	91 1/2	99 1/2	Ford 54
Leasco 7-74.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	Gen Elm
Mexico 7-82.....	86	87 1/2	Gen For

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One Dollar

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on the type of transaction

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Koracorp In LFC Financi	ZapatNor of
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M. H. Meyerson

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15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07310

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مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

**FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL
AND INCOME FUND N.V.**
(Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles)

Participating Cumulative Preference Shares
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Designated Coupon: No. 1

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has this day declared a cumulative preferential dividend of \$10.00 and an extra dividend of \$32.90 per participating cumulative preference share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1969, payable April 1, 1970.

Preference Shareholders will receive payment of such dividends in U.S. Dollars, as follows:

1. In the case of holders of registered certificates, a check in the amount of \$42.90 will be mailed by First National City Bank, Brussels, on April 1, 1970, to holders of record on March 16, 1970.
2. In the case of holders of bearer certificates, payment in the amount of \$42.90 will be made against presentation of Coupon No. 1 on or after April 1, 1970, to First National City Bank (Corporate Agency Department), 111 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., or to the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Amsterdam, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique and First National City Bank in Brussels, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited in London, Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan, and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris.

First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V.
Curaçao, March 7, 1970
Caribbean Management Co.,
Managing Director

PEANUTS

ONCE I WAS "HEAD BEAGLE!"

NOW, I'M NOTHING!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

I CHOPPED DOWN THAT TREE, SO I'M PLANTING A NEW ONE IN ITS PLACE.

WHERE DID YOU GET THE NEW ONE?

OVER THERE.

LET GO!!

PLEASE! GIVEH' - OUCH!! - SWEET LVL BUM HIS CHANCE -

AH DON'T WANT 'EM TO SEE OUR LVL MOOSICAL ARGUMENT, OUT IN TELEVISION LAND -

THIS CARD'LL HIDE US -

HYSTERICAL APPLAUSE

OH, LOOK AT THE LITTLE DOG DRESSED LIKE A SOLDIER!

HES SO CUTE!

LET ME HUG HIM!

HES SO CUDDLY

WE'LL NEVER GET THE PERFUME OUT

ARTHUR HAS DECIDED WHAT TO DO AFTER GRADUATION?

YES, MISS PEACH. HE'S DECIDED ON A JOB!

YES, I HAVE. IT'S A RELIEF TO KNOW MY FUTURE'S BEEN SETTLED!

LATER ON, I'LL GET INTO THE QUESTIONS OF WHAT KIND OF JOB, WHICH COMPANY, AND FOR HOW MUCH.

SIR, AREN'T YOU MR. BALL, AN ENGINEER WITH THE CHEMICAL COMPANY?

I AM THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE.

YOU ASKED FOR 100% COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF EDENVILLE...

CORRECT! TELL ME HOW I CAN GET IT.

SIMPLY BY YOUR PLANT MAKING A FEW CHANGES IN...

ABSOLUTELY NO CHANGES! PLANS HAVE BEEN DRAWN AND APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT!

I HAVE JUST FINISHED MY INSPECTION OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSING.

WHAT DID YOU FIND?

THE SUB-STANDARD CARPENTERS HAVE DONE A COMMENDABLE JOB.

HAVE YOU YOUR CAR OR CAN I DRIVE YOU HOME, JUNE?

I WOULD APPRECIATE A RIDE; MY CAR'S IN THE GARAGE.

IS MELISSA UPSET ABOUT YOUR MOVING INTO AN APARTMENT?

NOT REALLY; I THINK SHE ENJOYS THE PRIVACY OF HER HOME. I THINK SHE JUST FEELS TENSE TO BE UPSET ABOUT MY LEAVING.

INCIDENTALLY, REMIND HER THAT THE THREE OF US ARE GOING TO THE THEATRE TONIGHT FOR THE OPENING OF SUSIE MITCHELL'S PLAY! WE'LL GET AN EARLY PINKET!

I GUESS MR. BLOOMER WAS FEELING ABOUT GETTING ONLY ONE PERCENT OF THE POPULARITY.

YEAH, BUT HE COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER.

THE NEXT YEAR HE WON BE IN A POPULARITY CONTEST.

THE LUNAR LUNACY CONTEST WAS THE MOST POPULAR EVERY OF THAT SEASON.

THERE IS MAN'S GREATEST ENEMY. DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM?

HE CAN ONLY BE ARES, GOD OF WAR.

YES, HE IS THE MOST UNLOVED OF GODS AND IN REVENGE HE WILL DESTROY YOU AND YOUR FELLOW MORTALS, RIP.

I KNOW HIS TRICKS. HE IS FASHIONING AN EVIL GIFT FOR YOU.

THE SWORD? HOW DO YOU MEAN, APOLOPOTIS?

BLONDIE

?

THAT'S THE FIRST TIME I'VE EVER DONE THAT IN ALL MY LIFE!

I FORGOT THE BREAD ON MY SANDWICH

HE NEVER CEASES TO AMAZE ME

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The most surprising feature of the recent tour by Omar Sharif's Circus, which included three of the Italian world champions, was not that it was beaten by the Dallas Aces but that it lost three out of the six matches it played against local teams.

The losses in Los Angeles and Philadelphia were not unexpected, for the opposition was provided by players with international reputations.

But the Europeans were no doubt surprised to be beaten in Detroit, where the local team won the 56-deal match by the convincing margin of 34 international match points.

One of its biggest gains occurred on the diagrammed deal, when the chance of opening lead proved crucial.

At both tables South became the declarer in three no-trump with spades the only suit bid by the opponents. In one case Claude Demouilly, South, for the Circus, was given no chance when West led the diamond seven.

The declarer took a club finesse at an early stage and made only the six obvious tricks: two clubs, two hearts, one spade and one diamond.

When the hand was replayed, Sharif as West chose to lead the club seven instead of the diamond seven against the bidding shown in the diagram.

South put up the club jack as dummy and decided to try to establish spades as his best chance for nine tricks. He made the good play of the spade five from dummy, planning to finesse later, and this happened to put pressure on Leon Yalouze, who was East for the Circus.

Yalouze put up the spade king, no doubt fearing that South held the jack, which not only helped South in the spade suit but hurt the defense. If West had won the trick he

would have known that a shift to diamonds was advisable. East could not know that his partner held the king-queen of diamonds and was afraid that his partner held the diamond king but not the queen. He shifted to a low heart in the hope of finding his partner with at least one heart honor, but found he had given the declarer a cheap trick.

South continued with spade leads, surrendering a trick to West. This gave him his contract, with three spade tricks, three hearts, two clubs and a diamond.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East: 1♣, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

West led the club seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RAID VIEW BEALE
ARIS ADDA ELLIN
BUNGEE ROAST
ANTARES LABITTE
REALITY DUS
ASS PRIMEVAL
NADIEA TOLLE
RUDIC ERIC MORGAN
TREASURE ENE
CICED GALLEON
CUTLASS ANNOUNCE
ACUP OFFENDERS
PLANE NEFFS GREAT
TAINES GENT DIOSIS

BOOKS

THEATRE OF THE WORLD

By Frances A. Yates, University of Chicago Press, 218 pp. \$5.50

Reviewed by Vincent Cronin

HOW did the Elizabethan theatre happen to be round—a "wooden O"—rather than square, rectangular or polygonal? The accepted answer is that it developed out of the Elizabethan inn courtyard. It was round because it was a rough-and-ready adaptation of a coaching yard. Now along comes Miss Yates, trouble-shooter No. 1 in English Renaissance history, graced with powerful weapons from the Warburg Library arsenal, to suggest we've all been up the garden path. Shakespeare's theatre, she claims, was round for theatrical, not practical reasons: because Renaissance commentators on Vitruvius held a round building to be the most perfect of all constructions, since it was a microcosm, a replica of God's universe. That famous drawing by Leonardo showing a man with outstretched arms and legs within a circle was known to Elizabethans, and when they came to design theatres, they had it in mind—or at least at the back of their minds. Shakespeare's Globe then would be a second cousin to Bramante's temple and Sangallo's central-plan church in Montepulciano.

To substantiate this breathtaking case, Miss Yates introduces us to John Dee, mathematician of Mortlake and friend of Queen Elizabeth. Dee dived into everything from Euclidean geometry to Ovid's poetry. He was an English homo universalis or "well-rounded man"—a concept, incidentally, which, like the Renaissance esteem for round buildings, has its origin in the microcosm. Dee was a practical scientist at a time when the frontiers of science and magic were blurred. If he did useful work in cartography and astronomy, he also cast nativities and lectured on angels, with Cabalistic numerological calculations. Now, Dee comes several editions of Vitruvius as well as Italian commentators. In the course of his researches, he has discovered the "English Euclid" (1570) he describes the principles of architecture according to these books. His "Preface" was written in English, not Latin, and addressed to a middle-class artisan audience. It is likely, says Miss Yates, that James Burbage followed it when, in 1576, he built the first Elizabethan public theatre.

To a footnote question Miss Yates has given an answer of headline importance. She has deepened our knowledge of John Dee; shown that he was much more than a crank; and that his books were taken seriously in his own day, though an angry crowd, believing him to be a magician, smashed his scientific instruments and sacked his library. But to her main theory I see two objections. First, there is the awkward fact that in the early 1570s Palladio designed for the city of Venice a replica of a Roman theatre, following classical authorities. The result was a rectangular stage facing a semicircle of inclined seats. The Vicenza theatre became famous and engravings of it were known in England. It became accepted as the stock type of classic theatre—and, divided neatly into two halves, is totally different from what we know Elizabethan theatres to have looked like. Why should Burbage and his successors

have followed Dee's "Preface" rather than Palladio's actual Teatro Olimpico?

My second objection is more circumstantial. The English are an empirical people. Unlike the Italians and French, they distrust theories. Their philosophes is Locke, not Aquinas or Descartes, their landscape garden or Capability Brown, not I. Nötte. Far from writing tragic rules according to classical rule Shakespeare pops a fool in "Lea" Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern into "Hamlet," the earning the scorn of French men, who, according to Glid are the only authentic class in Europe. English Renaissance thinkers, unlike the Frenchmen, would never dream of using a Roman cameo or head by Fraxitales to the manner of Proust's little madeleine to enter a charmed world where present and past intersect to give an illusion of eternity. Rather, they plot, they make their, they tinker an avoid geometrical theory in the playhouse. Perhaps the ultimate reason is the language they use: that earthbound salt Anglo-Saxon, which declines to balloon away on abstractions.

For these reasons Miss Yates does not convince me that the London public theatres derive from the ancient theatre as described by Vitruvius. She is nevertheless written a penetrating book which throws a spotlight on Renaissance thought in particular on certain dark, devil dreamers who dabbled in a no man's land between science and magic. Her arguments will act as a powerful lesson on the English dough of English Renaissance studies.

Vincent Cronin is the author of "The Flowering of the Renaissance." He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column are cumulative; represent consecutive appearances.

This week Last Week

FICTION

1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles 1 15

2 The Godfather, Part 2, 2 50

3 Travels With My Aunt, Greene 3 5

4 The House on the Strand, De Maupier 4 23

5 Mr. Sammler's Planet, Heller 5 9

6 The Inheritors, Robbins 10 15

7 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Evans 5 8

8 Love Story, Segal 9 12

9 Puppet on a Chain, Moore 9 18

10 Five from Heaven, Resnais 7 12

GENERAL

1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben 1 7

2 The Selling of the President, 2 20

3 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser 3 13

4 The Pater Principle, Peter & Hull 4 4

5 Baffles and Flourishes, Carpenter 4 8

6 The Cambridge Book, 6 12

7 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 7 23

8 Present at the Creation, Achenbach 5 18

9 My Brother, Johnson 1 1

10 In Someone's Shadow, McKuen 9 8

(These figures are for the week ending March 7.)

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MAYBE YOU OUGHT TO GET CLOSER."

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMAR

LYBUL

MEAFED

ABHORR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CABLE UNIFY GOSPEL HICCUP

Answer: What the exterminator made the ants do—SAY UNCLE

CROSSWORD — By Will Wren

ACROSS

1 Postage item

6 Small-craft hazard

14 Alcorn's forte

15 U.N. member

17 Crop up

18 Unwise

20 Temporary thing

21 Cow Sp.

23 Fourcore and ten

24 Good state to be in

26 — horseback

27 Scenery

28 Thing to do

31 Radio wire

36 Cadmus's daughter

37 Small

38 F.F.V. name

39 Child's play

40 Says

42 Ionian Sea inlet

47 Cut

48 Resort in Kent

52 Regard

54 Basilica area

55 Be off guard

56 Journey

58 Not a soul

60 Corresponding

61 — Avesta

62 Cup Fr.

63 United

64 Closes

65 Green lights

DOWN

1 Bean

2 Jewish scripture

3 Chemical compound

4 French pronoun

5 Foretaste

6 Mercury

7 Cadets' campus

8 Royal quietus

9 Historical period

10 Overtake

11 Present

12 Cafe au

13 Ref. book

14 Hard-hit ball

22 Flower: Prefix

25 Attention-getter

26 Adones

28

29 Be listless

31 Islet Sp.

32 Not care

33 Dewdrops

34 Understand

36 Hindrance

40 Rostrom adjunct

41 List

42 Mine wagon

43 Italian port

45 Wound

46 Win by

48 Aromatic herb

51 Fencing gear

52 Hex. K.

53 Spread

54 Connect

57 Murray

59 Hardwood tree

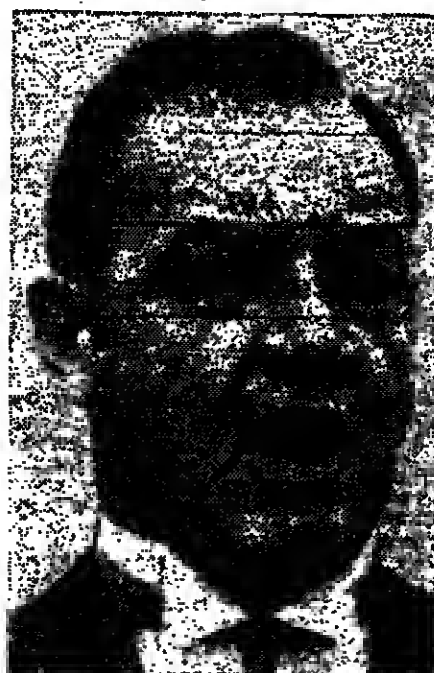
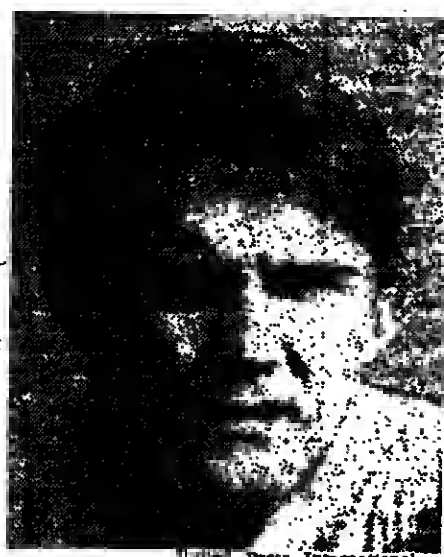
Met Reliever Follows Governor's Pitch

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9 (UPI)—The governor, a big, flamboyant man named Claude Kirk, said he had just come back from speaking at New England campuses where he had met "hooligans in the uniform of the day, disheveled fifth and long hair. By golly they looked like hell and talked like hell."

"... Disheveled fifth and long hair. By golly they looked like hell and talked like hell."

CLAUDE KIRK, governor of Florida.



"Just because we're the world champions and good baseball players doesn't mean we're better Americans than people with long hair."

TUG MCGRAW, New York Mets relief pitcher.

that tribute to the team's owner completed he said, "I want to echo the words of the governor. The hippies will have us, we must fight, we must rebel."

Feathers Fly as Indians Try to Scalp Hawk

By Murray Chass

TUCSON, Ariz., March 9 (UPI)—In Cleveland, it seems, the hottest issue under debate is not civil rights and it's not the Vietnam war. It's Ken Harrelson's hair.

The issue, or at least the current phase of it, was born here last week when Alvin Dark, the manager of the Indians, told Harrelson to lighten his hair or have his paycheck lightened. The reverberations were felt in Cleveland almost instantly and now they have reverberated back to the point of origin. As with civil rights and the Vietnam war, opinion is sharply divided.

"I don't see anything wrong with the way you wear your hair," a young lady wrote to the 35-year-old Cleveland "C" like it that way. And what does hair have to do with playing ball? Joe Namath of the Jets has long hair, but I think you look better than he does."

Fan Backs Dark

Another Indian fan wrote to Dark and sent a copy of the letter to the mod left fielder.

"Now we can once again watch men, not girls, play baseball," the gentleman wrote. "If the beautiful Hawk isn't happy with your decision, he can always get a job in a beauty salon modeling hair, leather coats, red shirts, plaid slacks and orchid-tinted eyeglasses."

Harrelson certainly wasn't happy with Dark's decision, but he wasn't about to question it. When he asked how about the haircut, a pained look lit his face.

"Alvin said you get your hair to a barbershop or be fined," Harrelson related. "I said all right if it was just going to be a \$100 fine. I would have taken it and kept my hair. He didn't say how much the fine would be, but he was speaking in a \$1,000 tone."

1 1/2 Pounds Lighter

By Harrelson's estimate, Blythe's of Tucson styled 3 1/2 pounds of hair off his head. The dirty blond hair that remains covers virtually his entire forehead, falling to within half an inch of his eyebrows, but there is a normal amount of neck visible above his shirt collar.

Dark prefers not to comment on Harrelson's hair raiser, but he likes to discuss Harrelson's hitting.

"He was a more valuable player to the club in 1969 than the record shows," the manager said. "He's a sensitive type of boy and being traded here from Boston hurt him."

Harrelson, who has first threatened to quit rather than go to Cleveland last April, batted only .221 but hit 30 homers and drove in 82 runs.

Many Anti-Apartheid Protests Planned for Meets in Britain

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Anti-apartheid demonstrations are planned for a series of meetings in Britain during the next few months.

The Shop the 70 Tour Committee, trying to stop the visit of the South African cricket team, decided over the weekend to stage interruptions at the first-class cricket match, regardless of whether the South Africans are playing or not.

Protesters are planning to protest English cricket generally by inviting the South Africans.

The committee also said it would send demonstrators to interrupt the tennis, badminton, field hockey and track and field events.

Officials of all these sports, the committee said, have made insufficient protest against South Africa's racial policies.

Peter Hain, the South African-born secretary of the committee, said demonstrations would be staged at London Airport when the South African cricket team arrives June 1, and at Lord's cricket ground when the South Africans play their first match June 5.

New Zealand Backs S. Africa

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 9 (Reuters)—The New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association will oppose the American proposal to set up a special committee to exclude from the Davis Cup any nation whose presence might endanger the competition.

The American resolution is to be put before the special meeting of the Davis Cup nations in London on March 23. Neither South Africa nor Rhodesia are named in the resolution, but the move could result in their expulsion from the Davis Cup.

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Celts, Canadiens: End of Era?

Boston 2 Away From Elimination

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The National Basketball Association playoffs without the Boston Celtics? It appears that only a miracle will put the defending champions in this year's playoffs.

The Milwaukee Bucks, behind Lew Alcindor's 44 points, whipped the Celtics, 138-134, last night and all but killed Boston's playoff hopes.

Boston is now two games away from elimination from the playoffs for the first time in 21 years. Any combination of two Philadelphia victories or Boston defeats will eliminate the Celtics, NBA champions for 11 of the last 13 seasons.

Phoenix took a half-game lead over the Chicago Bulls in their battle for third place in the Western Division by beating Atlanta, 130-119. The Suns scored a homecourt record 75 points in the first half.

Lakers 144, Royals 116. Sparked by Jerry West's 31 points, Los Angeles broke the game wide open late in the third period and routed Cincinnati, 144-116, to pull within one game of the first-place Hawks in the West.

Two players were injured when they ran into television cameras during the nationally televised New York-Philadelphia game, won by the 76ers, 133-116. The 76ers' Archie Clark left the game in the opening minutes after running into a camera near the basket and suffered a badly bruised right hip.

Nate Bowman of the Knicks missed the entire second half after bruising his left thigh by smashing into a camera. The loss was the worst this season for the Knicks.

Bullets 109, Sonics 106. Earl Monroe scored 31 points, including the clinching free throw with two seconds left, to lead Baltimore past Seattle, 109-106, and end the Sonics' seven-game winning streak.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	57	23	.707	—
Milwaukee	47	33	.585	1 1/2
Baltimore	46	34	.569	2 1/2
Philadelphia	38	42	.475	8 1/2
Cincinnati	33	47	.413	13 1/2
Boston	31	49	.383	15 1/2
Detroit	26	54	.325	20 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	42	34	.553	—
Los Angeles	41	35	.539	1 1/2
Phoenix	35	41	.459	7 1/2
Chicago	33	43	.434	9 1/2
Seattle	32	44	.421	10 1/2
San Francisco	29	47	.379	13 1/2
San Diego	24	52	.313	18 1/2

Sunday's Results

100	160	(Monroe 31, Unadun 22)
100	180	(Wilkins 22, Crawford 16)
100	128	(Alcindor 44, Crawford 16)
100	134	(Havlicek 43, Nelson 17)
100	130	(Goodrich 24, Van Arsdale 23)
100	119	(Bellamy, Hudson 25)
100	144	(West 31, Hair 25)
100	110	(Van Arsdale 25, Green 23)

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There's a truly rare opportunity
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